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A. F. of L. Votes Down Blanket Indorsement Of Roosevelt and New Deal

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 10, 1939

A. F. of L. Refuses to Indorse New Deal

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The American Federation of Labor convention voted nonconcurrence today with a resolution calling for indorsement of President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Without debate or the tumult that attended previous discussion of the Roosevelt Administration, the convention upheld a Resolutions Committee finding that the Federation could not give the "blanket indorsement" called for in the resolution submitted by the Connecticut State Federation of Labor.

The A. F. of L. convention: Page 2.

Youth Found Prime Factor in U. S. Crime

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The youthful offender is "the prime factor in the American crime picture," O. W. Wilson, University of California Professor of Police Administration, told the International Association of Chiefs of Police today. A thousand delegates from all parts of the nation and other countries were present.

Poverty and broken homes account for much waywardness among boys, Joseph F. Timilty, Commissioner of Police at Boston, declared.

No Military Training for CCC, Leader Rules

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—Military training will not be injected into the Civilian Conservation Corps, James J. McEntee, Assistant Corps Director, declared.

Addressing the American Planning and Civic Association, Mr. McEntee asserted: "If the time has come in this country, in the judgment of Congress, that universal military training is necessary, then my boys and your boys should take it. We have no right to select a group of boys from poor families exclusively. Defending our country is the responsibility of everyone."

Canada to Train British War Pilots

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada will become the training center in a vast expansion of British air forces, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today.

He said the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand had agreed to establish training schools in each of the Dominions, with advanced instruction to be concentrated in Canada.

Cleveland Price-Fixing Conspiracy Charged

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Roy J. Durkee, independent contractor, charged today that 90 per cent of the electrical contracting in Cleveland is controlled by a price-fixing association.

Mr. Durkee, who asked $300,000 damages from nine electrical contracting firms, declared the firms formed a price-fixing conspiracy in 1928 that is still in effect. Charges have been turned over to the Federal Government.

Six Indicted in $529,456 Tax Evasion

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—A Federal indictment charging income-tax evasion of $529,456 to six men described as operators of slot machines here in 1936 and 1937 was described as the second largest such case in history by United States District Attorney Rene Viosca. Federal authorities said it ranked behind the evasion of $5,000,000 charged to M. L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher.

Indicted were Frank Costello, Philip Kastel, Dudley Geigerman, Harold Geigerman, alias Harold Miller; James Brocato, alias Jimmie Moran, and Jacob Altman, alias Jake Altman.

Race Track Service Dissolved on Eve of Trial

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ohio Nationwide News Service, which distributes horse race results and other sports information, today filed a certificate of dissolution with Earl H. Griffith, Secretary of State, one day before scheduled arguments in the Ohio Supreme Court on a suit seeking to oust the firm from Ohio.

Ohio Nationwide is a subsidiary of firms owned by M. L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher, who has been indicted in Chicago on income tax-evasion charges.

WPA Jobs for Women Are Few Under New Ruling in Bay State

It may be a woman's world today, with employment curves rising upward, but not on the WPA in Massachusetts.

Only about 10 per cent of the 75,000 WPA quota in Massachusetts are women at the present time. The usual percentage is well over 25.

Moreover, more than 90 per cent of the 8,581 women released from their WPA jobs in the State during July and August on the 18-month ruling that went into effect in the late spring, were unable to obtain employment in private industry and have returned to be re-certified for WPA when their 30-day lay-off period was over.

These facts were revealed today by Dennis W. Delaney, State Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, in an interview.

"The single woman has practically no chance for a WPA job in this State today due to reduced quotas," Mr. Delaney said.

First Preference

Families with dependents and no income get first preference, with second preference going to families with dependents and incomes insufficient to meet their budgetary needs.

"This means that the individual has little or no chance because there isn't any money left to take care of him," Mr. Delaney explained. "And, of course, the single woman has the more difficult time of it."

The woman over 50 has no chance in private industry today, Mrs. Catherine Ahearn, State Supervisor of the WPA Production and Service projects, believes.

"Some women are homeless today who in the past have held down good executive positions," Mrs. Ahearn declared.

Mrs. Ahearn sees justice in the WPA ruling that gives first job preference to those with dependents and no income.

"While the woman who has married has spent the past few years in bringing up her children, the woman who has not had the responsibility of a home has been able to spend those years in getting her training and experience in some particular field." stated Mrs. Ahearn.

More Competition

Both Mrs. Ahearn and George H. Cottell, State WPA Employment Director, believe that the woman in the great cities has a more difficult time than the woman in the smaller community, because there is more competition in the cities, and because, in the smaller community, a woman, after being on WPA for a time, can usually return to her former occupation.

"Cities attract women from smaller places," Mrs. Ahearn said, "and there just aren't enough jobs to go around to take care of them all."

"The single woman away from her family in a city, who has been employed for a time and then loses her job, becomes a public charge," added Mr. Cottell.

What happens to those certified for WPA work relief, who fail to get jobs, and there are perhaps 14,000 of these in Massachusetts alone this year? They must go on relief, says Harold G. Dunney, Director of WPA's Professional Service division in this State.

"It is more difficult to place women than men, and I believe the same to be true in private industry," said Mr. Dunney. "There are more spots a man can fill than a woman can."

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1939

Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
The Home Forum	9
"Good and its sweet concords" [With French Translation]	
Tour-a-Bouts	10
Aviation Column	10
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	12
Vermont Letter	12
Radio Timetable	12
Behind the Microphone	13
Local Arts and Theater Page	13
Sports Pages	14-15
Education Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Mercury Rises to 82, High Mark for Oct. 10

Climbing 21 degrees in four hours, the mercury set an all-time record for Oct. 10 temperature today. At 1:30 p. m. it registered 85, five degrees warmer than the previous high mark set in 1919, and 49 degrees warmer than the previous cold record of 33 degrees in 1925.

The Weather Bureau forecast still warmer temperatures for this afternoon, with readings holding in the upper 50s tonight. Rains and increasing cloudiness will break the warm spell late tomorrow, it was predicted.

Need Stressed For Organized Leisure Time

Representatives of industry and labor attending the 24th National Recreation Congress here today were agreed upon at least one thing—that organized planning of leisure-time activities benefits both employers and employees.

Personnel and recreation directors of large corporations joined with union leaders at one of several simultaneous seminars in the Hotel Statler, in declaring that recreation programs for America's millions of factory workers "yield dividends."

The industrial seminar, although crowded, was but one of many arranged by the Congress, which opened last night under the sponsorship of the National Recreation Association. Other seminars today dealt with rural recreation, the recreational needs of girls and women, the training of recreation workers, use of Federal and state facilities, and other related topics.

Workers' Programs

The effect of unionism on the cultural and recreational programs of workers was debated at the industrial group meeting. Experiences differed among those who spoke. Some told of employers who curtailed their club programs as a result of union organization. Others described corporations that kept up their athletic, social, and educational activities after signing union contracts.

On one point, however, there was agreement—that the eight-hour day, five-day week, and paid vacations have made the systematic use of leisure time not only desired by workers but necessary; and this need, it was said, transcends the question of whether such programs should be spon-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Rural South strong for 'Hillbilly Music': Page 12.

Repeal Passes First Test In 65 to 26 Vote

Tobey motion to recommit Neutrality Act defeated; Polls supported —Tydings gained.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — The Administration won its first test of strength today in the Senate when it defeated the Tobey motion to recommit the Neutrality Act 65 to 26.

The test was not decisive for some of the isolationists voted against the motion which directed the Foreign Relations Committee to split the bill in half for quick action on the "emergency" cash and carry provision, and later discussion of the controversial arms embargo repeal.

However, the vote was a crushing defeat for the isolationists and was generally interpreted as spelling their doom in the larger issue of the repeal fight. After the poor showing observers doubted whether they could muster more than 30 votes, if that many, whenever the final showdown comes. The two-to-one vote was of a decisive character, but was not a surprise to those who have taken advance polls of prevailing Senate sentiment. These polls were supported at almost every point.

Exceptions

Some exceptions were: Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota, who had been listed against the Administration but who opposed the Tobey motion and Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas who on the contrary had been put down on the pro-repeal side but in this instance voted for the Tobey motion. Otherwise there seemed to be very few changes from the attitude previously ascribed to the Senate. The voted is expected to shorten the fight materially and to dishearten the isolationist group.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, urged his motion while Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, appealed to the Senate to keep the bill intact in order to dispose quickly of the whole matter.

Tydings Swings Over

The Administration picked up an additional supporter Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, frequent opponent of President Roosevelt, who declared in a spir-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

'No Peace with Hitler'--Daladier; Nazis Bow to Soviet in Baltic; Finns Leaving Capital and Port

Political necessity and weakness force Reich to drop 'blood and soil' policy.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—The picture of thousands of German civilians hastily leaving the Baltic States as Russian troops march in is a strange comment upon the recent Reich-Soviet pact in Moscow and envisages far-reaching changes throughout the whole of Northeastern Europe.

This transfer, together with reports of similar contemplated transfers of other German minorities from other parts of Europe back to Germany or to territory annexed by the Third Reich, suggests that Eastern and Central Europe may experience a "Völkerwanderung" or migration of races in the near future.

The evacuation of thousands of Germans, not soldiers but civilians whose ancestors settled centuries ago in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, must appear almost incredible to Germans who have been accustomed to National Socialist propaganda regarding "Lebensraum" or national elbow room, "blood and soil." They have been hearing incessently since Reichsführer Hitler assumed power that the National Socialists were determined to defend the life and interests of Germans everywhere.

Political Necessity

Now it is plain that the defense of its racial kin in other countries has been surrendered because of political necessity, particularly the impossibility of dealing with both Russia and the western democracies simultaneously. The same German leaders who bombed Almeria allegedly because of the injustices to Germans in Spain, who marched into Austria and Czechoslovakia on the same alleged grounds, and who have been using German minorities everywhere throughout Central and Southeastern Europe to exert pressure upon the Governments of the countries where they have set-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Reich Repatriation

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 10

What degree of personal option will be given to the German minorities—which Reichsführer Hitler is summarily returning to German territory—remained a question today. What to do about the property of the repatriates and how the problems of citizenship would be handled loomed as major problems.

Informed sources said the Governments concerned were approaching these problems "with good will" and that the difficulties would be overcome.

Dispatches from Riga, Latvia, said that Germans already were being loaded on German steamers in Latvian and Estonian harbors. Ten steamers were reported at Riga, four at Leipaja (Libau) and Ventspils (Windau).

Four other vessels were reported at Tallinn, Estonia. Lithuania has a common border with Germany and emigration from that country may be by rail.

In Hungary and the Balkans the resettlement problem seemed to present even greater difficulties than in the Baltic States. In Rumania alone there were reported about 750,000 persons regarded as Germans. More than half a million were said to be in each Hungary and Yugoslavia.

The German repatriation movement started last July in the South Tirol Province of Bolzano under an agreement with Italy. An article yesterday in Artesia Augusta by Giuseppe Mastromattei, prefect of the Province, said the transportation of Germans was well under way there.

Finnish Civilians Told To Quit Danger Zones

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 10 (AP)—All civilians who can go were urged to make immediate preparations to leave the environs of Helsingfors and Viipuri in a radiocast tonight by Minister of the Interior, Urho Kekkonen

He said the measure was purely precautionary but the sooner carried out the better.

The warning was given as a Finnish mission was on its way to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Russian Government to discuss unspecified economic and political problems.

The official decree calling on civilians to leave was scheduled to be issued tomorrow, but the departures were left on a voluntary basis.

The Government will give free railway transportation to all who cannot afford tickets and will otherwise give material aid.

Even before the Interior Minister's broadcast trains and buses were crowded with wemen and children leaving Helsingfors for the country and the railways added extra trains.

At intervals today the city resounded with the noise of giant air raid warning sirens being tested. A blackout test was scheduled for tonight.

Viipuri is a port on the Gulf of Finland, almost directly north of Leningrad.

Finns Take Time

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 10 (AP)—Deliberation of the Finns' railway trip to Moscow was contrasted with the speed of airplane travel adopted by representatives of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in carrying out their negotiations at Moscow—negotiations which resulted in broad military, naval and trade concessions to the U. S. S. R.

"Never shall our land bow before the foreign tyrant," sang the crowd at Helsingfors station last night as the Finnish delegation set out. It was part of the national anthem of a people Russian-ruled until 1917.

The Finnish chief of the mission, Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, standing on the train platform, bit his lips to conceal his emotion. It was he who led the nation as Premier when Finland was establishing its independence from Russia, in 1918-1920.

Hundreds of patriotic Finns jammed the station an hour before Dr. Paasikivi's departure. While they sang, Dr. Paasikivi shook hands with Premier A. K. Cajander and then waved his hat at the throng.

The Premier was asked for comment.

"It's hard to say anything at such moments as this. But we Finns hope that Americans will watch our coming negotiations closely.

"The sympathy and moral support of America has never gone unappreciated in Finland and we trust that now too America will watch what happens and judge the results according to civilized standards of justice."

Dr. Paasikivi was accompanied by Col. A. A. Paasanen as technical adviser and J. A. Nykopp, political chief of the Foreign Office.

Backed by the presence of additional reservists called last week for "extraordinary service to strengthen the national neutrality," Finland was improving her Russian border fortifications and engaged in widespread blackout tests of air raid defenses.

[Finland's armed forces last year consisted of 2,012 officers and 31,000 men, including the Air Force, coast defense and territorial organization.]

The whole Torne valley—about 4,000 square miles—along the Finnish-Swedish frontier, was blacked out last night and Helsingfors itself will experiment with a blackout tonight.

Finnish airmen and anti-aircraft gunners practiced attack and defense all yesterday on the Finnish side of the Torne valley frontier and the Swedes did likewise at Haparanda and scattered villages, it was reported.

Vilna Regained?

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10 (AP)—A dispatch from Kaunas by DNB, official German news agency, said today that the Lithuanian Government had decided to ratify the Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact in the form proposed by Moscow.

The Lithuanian Vice-President, Kazys Bizauskas, and Gen. Stasys Rastikis, Commander-in-Chief of the Lithuanian Army, were reported to have returned this morning to Moscow to complete the talks started Oct. 4.

The pact would give back to the Lithuanians their ancient capital Vilna (Wilno) which was seized by Poland in 1920 but not all of the Province would go with it. Vilna province fell within the Russian occupation zone in Poland.

The territory involved in the projected transfer has between 500,000 and 600,000 inhabitants, it was said.

Reds concentrate on Baltic drive: Page 7.

French Premier cites broken promises of Führer in demanding real Settlement.

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP via Radio)—Premier Edouard Daladier, answering Chancellor Hitler's peace proposals today in a radiocast to the French Nation, described the Hitler offer as a peace of "ruse and violence," but promised his people a "real peace" sometime in the future.

"We have taken up arms against aggression," he said, "and we will not lay them down again until the world has certain peace."

"Neither France nor Great Britain has embarked on any war of conquest," the Premier said, "they accepted that war because Germany wanted to impose domination of Europe. . .

[Premier Daladier made his address only a few hours after Reichsführer Hitler in an unexpected radio broadcast reiterated his "readiness for peace" but that if this were declined by the Allies, the war would go on.

The Premier accused Herr Hitler of repeatedly breaking promises. He reminded his audience of the German conquest of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

After each of these conquests, M. Daladier declared, Herr Hitler had asserted he had no more territorial demands.

Propaganda Minimized

The Premier told the French nation today "many schemes of German propaganda" had come to nothing.

"Under the circumstances," he added, "we once more call upon the French people to make efforts to surmount their common dangers."

The speech was described in advance as an answer to Adolf Hitler's peace proposals.

"The French," M. Daladier said, were "willing to make sacrifices for the safety of western civilization."

"Neither France nor Great Britain has embarked on any war of conquest. They accepted that war because Germany wanted to impose domination of Europe.

Peace of Ruse Seen

"Austria was one of the first milestones in Germany's conquest. . . . The peace that Germany offers now is one of ruse and violence. There will however be a real peace in the future.

"After Austria, Hitler said he had no more territorial demands. . . . After that came Czechoslovakia, and Chancellor Hitler announced he had no more territorial demands. . And then came Poland.

"We have taken up arms against aggression and we will not lay them down again until the world has certain peace.

"Every six months Germany makes new territorial demands and then says she is satisfied.

"Far from bringing about a reduction of armament, this system makes other nations increase their armament.

"In order to bring about a lasting peace . . we must fight against the abuses of force.

"A security of nations can come about only by mutual understanding devoid of all surprises.

"The time has passed when a territorial conquest brings happiness to people.

Assured Peace Demanded

Wars bring about bread cards and food cards, and our eating is limited. France holds in horror such servitude.

"I affirm again solemnly that we

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

Grass Roots of Kansas Speak Against Repeal of Arms Embargo—Many Congressmen Indicate Determination to Resist Pressure Tactics

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

On about the same day that William Allen White was announced—from New York—as the Chairman of a new national committee to work for repeal of the arms embargo, and Alf M. Landon came down basically on the same side of the fence, their old friend Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas introduced into the Congressional Record an interesting set of petitions and letters he had received from that "typical Prairie State."

Grass-roots opinions, the viewpoints of the real folks, are always interesting. The fact that these statements were all anti-repeal probably is explained by Senator Capper's strong partisanship in that cause. But they showed an amazing outpouring from humble people, who were not at all baffled by the intricacies of foreign relations.

For example, the Epworth League of the Methodist Church of Cottonwood Falls, spoke with these positive words: "It is very obvious from our experience in the World War that repeal of the embargo section of the Neutrality Act will eventually lead the United States into the European conflict. Since we feel that war is not a Christian way of settling difficulties, and that our entering into the conflict would only prolong the war and be of no benefit to the citizens of Europe or to ourselves, we plead that you will do all in your power to protect the neutrality law as it now stands."

Other Groups Against Repeal

Here are some of the other folks who expressed the same views:

The 21 members of the Worth While Club at Lyons.

Parker Grange, No. 1467.

The Mennonite Western District Conference.

The Catholic Daughters of Concordia.

One hundred and twenty-five students of the rural high school at Schoenchen. (Who, do you suppose, organized this petition? The principal? Some students? A radio follower of certain orators?)

Wallace A. Dunn and 16 other citizens of Richfield. (Can't you see Wallace going around getting these 16 signatures? Richfield has 437 citizens, it is near no big place, it is the last town before you get to Colorado in one direction and Oklahoma in the other. Wallace couldn't wait on the street-corner for his signatures. He had to drum them up.)

Six hundred citizens of Union Township, Barton County. (We've been to Barton County, Kansas, and we think anybody who drummed up 600 signatures there did very well.)

The Sunday School class of mothers in the Ebenezer Methodist Church of Clay Center.

Twenty-one young married couples of Chanute. (An interesting group, that. Picture the human process that went on as they decided to get together and write Senator Capper.)

Twelve high school students of Tonganoxie. (Youth, again.)

Members of Farm Bureau Unit, Onaga. (Their letter says: "What mother is not concerned about her children at a time like this. . . . ")

W. C. T. U. of Oxford. (Pop. 1,129.)

Nineteen members of the Women's Club of Jamestown. (Pop. 507.)

Fifty-one members of the Knights of Columbus of Bellefont. (Pop. 36 ! ?)

Thus Spake Grass Roots

Thus spake the grass roots of Kansas.

Thus spake the grass roots of a good many other states—and some of the city pavements, too. But that is not to say that the grass roots were inevitably right. Editor White never has hesitated to take issue with any number of Kansans when he believes they are deceived or deluded, or even honestly and independently mistaken.

Indeed, the great moments in Mr. White's career often came when he was oposing with fervor some of Kansas's common folks. His first great editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" was an attack on the demagogic side of the populist campaign which was fooling many Kansans and concealing the State's real strength. His only campaign for elective office, in 1924 when he ran for the Governorship solely as a protest candidate because the other candidates had not repudiated the support of the Ku Klux Klan, was also against the tide of a prevalent popular movement. And in 1938, Mr. White got out in front to denounce the Winrod effort to nail the swastika on top of the sunflower.

It may be that today Mr. White, like many Senators or Representatives in Congress who are going to vote against the tide of mail they are receiving from voters, feels that many humble people are once again being deceived by their own emotions and by some false leaders. He may feel that another radio orator is pulling woolly words over the ears of the people.

It is easier for an independent editor to turn against a popular trend than it is for a congressman to do so. Therefore, the present determination of many Senators and Representatives to disregard the strong tone of the communications that have been sent them is a noteworthy and long-awaited victory for representative government. It is a rebellion against the usually triumphant pressure-group system. It may even be a turning-point against pressures that have seemed recently to take over government, particularly if it is proved in the end that the people who wrote postcards and sent telegrams in ratio of 50 to 1 did not represent a majority after all.

Reed Displays Independence

Another Kansas editor, Senator Clyde M. Reed, is displaying equal independence. He has let it be known that he probably will vote for embargo repeal, though he received most of the same protests that went to Senator Capper. His editorial record has been about as mulish as Mr. White's, and he even bucked the Kansas tide in 1936, staying at home while his former secretary, Mr. Landon, ran for the presidency.

However, there are some things that rise above politics, above arms embargos, above wars and rumors of wars. One of them is Kansas friendship. William Allen White has proposed that Senator Capper receive the State's nomination for the Republican Presidential candidacy next year, and Alf Landon has seconded the motion!

Erwin D. Canham

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Adolf Hitler spoke again today, reiterating his now familiar thesis that Germany wants peace and wants to keep its conquered territory —and unless it gets both will continue to fight.

Premier Daladier made France's reply—a "real peace" only after Hitlerism is put down.

Prime Minister Chamberlain deferred until Thursday Britain's formal reply to the Hitler speech of Oct. 6.

Germany began the large-scale transfer of German-speaking minorities from the Baltic States.

Russia was reported to have reached an "agreement" with Lithuania granting the Soviets' concessions similar to those already obtained from Estonia and Latvia. A Finnish delegation was en route to Moscow as both Finland and Sweden took steps to strengthen their military forces in the face of reports of Russian naval concentrations in the Gulf of Finland.

At Sea, German bombing planes made another attempt on British warships in the North Sea. No casualties were reported by the British Admiralty, although the German High Command announced two hits. The Norwegian Admiralty reported three German planes partially damaged from the encounter.

A German naval squadron was reported by the British Admiralty to have escaped from a British naval patrol off the south coast of Norway.

Meanwhile, sinking of the Finnish freighter Indra off the Netherlands coast brought the total known wartime shipping losses to 65 vessels.

On the West Front, no significant activities were reported, although a French communiqué declared that enemy patrols are still very active. The Germans were reported to have made several thrusts in the vicinity of Saarbrucken which the French said they repulsed. Berlin dispatches said that Germany had called two new classes of military reservists to the colors.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, 7, and 20.

Women Told to Sustain Unity in Push for Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Women have everything to gain both for themselves and for the world from unity of thought and from co-operation, such as was necessary in the founding of the American Republic, according to Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, of Dallas, Texas, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Dr. Maffett spoke at the opening dinner of National Business Women's Week, observing 100 years of feminine progress, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Quoting from Benjamin Franklin when the constitutional convention was threatened with failure and he asked for a chaplain to open the sessions with prayer, she repeated, "'God governs the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it possible that an empire can rise without His aid?'

"What might be the status in war-crazed Europe today," Dr. Maffett continued, "if Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany could have had a Franklin to temper their injustices to minorities and to have guided them toward righteous and just thinking?

"It was thus from such harmonizing of unity of thought, seemingly hopelessly divergent opinions and of action, that our present great republic emerged. In this connection may I say that the women of America who work and who want honest and fair consideration in conducting the affairs of this country, might learn much of value that would result from the philosophy of unity, solidarity, organization and co-operation one with another."

Inequalities Remain

Although women have made tremendous progress against great odds, much remains to be done to clear the slate of inequalities even in the United States, Dr. Maffett declared. She referred to the great widening of educational opportunities since Oberlin opened its doors to women in 1833, of winning suffrage, holding public office, control of personal property, the right in most states to sit on juries, and to have custody of children.

"From time to time obstacles to our progress do arise," she continued. "A new one which is being set across our path takes the form of legislation directed against the married woman worker. The idea behind it does not seem to fit in very well with a democracy. Yet there are some who would prevent the married woman from supporting herself and contributing to the support of others."

Recalling that this is considered by some women to be their "biggest combat," Dr. Maffett told how the Federation was preparing to resist the movement.

Wanted in Crisis

"I believe that with a century of experience in the affairs of the world behind them," she concluded, "the women of America can and will, through intelligent and sympathetic understanding of its needs, help to steer a sane course for our democratic form of government at a time when sanity is such a rare attribute and, through equal partnership with the men of this country, build an even greater democracy than the one we now love and enjoy."

Mrs. Anne O'Hare McCormick, of the New York Times, said that in Fascist countries today women who had been sent home were now being sent back to work, adding that "they can't get along without them." Answering the question as to what women can do in a crisis, she answered that they can carry on the ordinary tasks of living, helping toward sanity.

After 20 years of voting, women have proved somewhat disappointing in what they have not done to free politics from corruption, Carl Byoir, public relations counsel, said. He expressed the hope that they would carry out higher ideals in the business world.

George Sokolsky, of the New York Herald Tribune, insisted that women have the same problems as men. "Our task is to remove the specter of European war from our minds," he asserted. "The enemy of the world is not Hitler or Stalin, but an ideal—the idea of power, of force, of control."

All Pull Together

Dr. Minnie L. Maffett
President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

ited exchange with Senator John A. Danaher (D) of Connecticut, and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, that on this issue he supported the White House.

Isolationists were inconsistent, he said, to refuse to sell arms to countries while they were at war, while selling them in peace.

After the vote Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, told the Senate that trade in arms is a small part of total trade to beligerents. He declared:

"Contrary to the general belief, the export of articles now embargoed was a very minor factor indeed in the World War.

What Was Sold

"During the critical 30-month period between the outbreak of the World War and January, 1917, when the announced resumption of unrestricted U-boat warfare definitely foreshadowed our intervention, we exported to the entire world almost $9,960,000,000 worth of commodities, of which $7,540,000,000 represented exports to the principal allied countries, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan. In this great volume of trade, our world export of firearms, ammunition, gunpowder, explosives, shells, airplanes, and the like amounted to about $980,000,000. Articles on the present embargo list constituted less than 10 per cent of our world exports and 13 per cent of our exports to the Allies. About four out of every five dollars' worth of exports to the Allies represented articles not on the embargo list."

He continued

"The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is obvious. Modern war is not waged between small armies on a restricted battlefield. It embraces every material as well as human resource of the nations at war. In such efforts, food may be more important than munitions; raw materials, scrap iron, and fuel are more important than gunpowder or rifle bullets; semi-finished materials more urgently required than completed instruments of war.

Embargo on All

"In such circumstances, the only real embargo on war materials is an embargo on all trade with belligerents. Unless we are ready to adopt that proposal, let us cease to delude ourselves by placing an embargo on an insignificant and arbitrarily selected group of war materials.

"And so, Mr. President, I say that if we steer a neutral course by selling 90 per cent of our war materials exported to belligerents on a cash and carry basis, we cannot be unneutral by selling the other 10 per cent on the same basis."

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Assistant Senate Minority Leader, added his voice yesterday to the growing group of Senators who are publicly advocating arms embargo repeal as a move to aid the European democracies against Hitlerism.

This argument has not been raised formally in the Senate debate once so far.

Senators Get Down to Plain Talking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—House and Senate debate on neutrality suddenly took on a refreshing air of reality this week and everybody breathes easier.

After a week or so of lofty sentiment and dull generalities Congress is back again at a more normal pace in which there is a little bickering, a little name-calling, and even here and there the impugning of a motive. Perhaps this is a falling away from the high plane at which the debate started but, on the other hand, Congressmen are now addressing their remarks to each other instead of to posterity. Sometimes the remarks are barbed.

Without passing final judgment on the shift, there is no question that the new situation is infinitely more fun.

For example, young Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut waited patiently for almost an hour yesterday while yielding the floor first to this Senator and then to that, and quite unable to proceed with his own speech because of the interruptions.

Senators Barkley, Connally, Schwellenbach, Norris, Lucas, Pittman, and others at one time or another wanted the "floor" from Senator Danaher in order to answer aspersions or maybe cast a few upon doughty Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who was trying to make out a case that isolationists hadn't been consulted when the neutrality bill was drawn. Sometimes they remembered to ask Senator Danaher for that precious object "the floor," and sometimes they forgot to ask permission and took it anyway. It was Senator Danaher's floor. But he patiently waited, and postponed continuation of his own remarks till today.

There is a feeling that what the Senate needs is a revolving floor anyway.

Thoroughly Enjoyable

Senator Johnson wasn't half as sharp about his aspersions as he can be, and in fact the Johnson-Connally duel looked like two expert and friendly gladiators putting on a sparring contest with a terrific show of whacking blows and resounding clashes with intense secret enjoyment over the whole performance. In fact, the Senate relaxed at the sight.

After the uncomfortable high plane on which the platitudinous debate has been conducted so far, it was a relief for everybody to come off the high horse and just act natural. One felt as though "the company" had left and the family were settling down into their old routine.

This chap posterity is a difficult fellow to have around, and spoils the fun. As a matter of fact, the discussion was intelligent, searching, and helpful, particularly the points contributed by Senator Danaher, who showed so nonpartisan and sincere a stand that if posterity had been looking (which of course he wasn't) he would have been gratified at the sight.

Senator Danaher in fact, who opposes repeal, nevertheless took a critical stand to a section of the bill restricting the President which most repealists particularly favor, that of giving Congress joint power with the President to declare a state of war exists.

Topsy-Turvy

So topsy-turvy is the Senate situation that Senator Danaher, a Republican, opposing repeal, was admonished in turn by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Minority whip, who—although dutifully pointing out that the Republicans had favored the feature which Senator Danaher attacked—for himself favors the Neutrality Act repeal and supports the Administration fight. In such a hodge-podge of mixed views is a good illustration of the non-partisan character of this debate.

"Is the Senator from Connecticut aware," asked Senator Austin, "that nearly all the Republicans in the United States Senate expressed approval of the very section to which the Senator is now addressing his remarks?"

"I do not stand here as a Republican," answered Senator Danaher. "I do not stand here as a Democrat. I do not stand here as one who does or does not trust the President. I have ever trusted the President of the United States, and there is no reason in the world why we cannot do so now. I stand here as one who is regarding the condition of the United States in world affairs today."

House Went To It

If the debate in the Senate was sharp, that in the House was razor-edged, where a regular free-for-all developed. Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, took off his gloves in attacking Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who is no mean name-caller himself, and charged that the latter, and 37 other Representatives, had taken part in a "propaganda racket" by supporting the National Committee to Keep America out of Foreign Wars.

Representative Fish began it by declaring that foreign propagandists are spending millions of dollars to draw America into the European war. Mr. Fish, the ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, whose recent peregrinations about Europe roused lively interest, feels strongly against repeal of the arms embargo.

Hits at Organization

Mr. Woodrum responded in personal terms and the debate duplicated and surpassed the warmth generated in the Senate. Mr. Woodrum said the organization which he attacks has set up headquarters in the office of Mr. Fish, and that the organization is seeking money from the public.

In one of his softer moments, Mr. Woodrum asserted that the Fish "racket" "makes the utility outfit look like pikers." He went on from there to review Mr. Fish's recent utterances abroad, including one calling for a 30-day armistice, and another from Berlin in which the New Yorker advocated scrapping the Versailles Treaty. He recalled that Mr. Fish had used the private plane of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister. In fact, he did a job which colloquially was described as "taking Fish apart."

Mr. Fish responded vigorously with references to his services in the World War, and a discussion of Mr. Woodrum's failure to reach the front.

While the debate shed no particular light on the treaty in question (unlike the simultaneous Senate discussion) it did wake up the House press gallery which has been asleep ever since the special session reconvened.

Early's Necktie In Latest Color

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 10

Stephen T. Early, Press Secretary to President Roosevelt, has a new necktie. Its shade is "vibrant ripe tomato." It has a history. At his regular daily press conference yesterday, the usually cautious Mr. Early permitted himself to get into a discussion of possible American mediation in the European war, and his words produced a crop of conflicting and confused stories out of the White House.

So today, on Mr. Early's desk, the new necktie—so red as to shout and palpitate—drew instant reportorial questions. And Mr. Early frankly explained. The President had given him the tie, on condition he would wear it at Mr. Roosevelt's own press conference today. It was, said the President, the same color as Mr. Early's face after his mediation remarks.

A. F. of L. Hears Debate On Merits of Roosevelt

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 10—Official action by the American Federation of Labor throwing the controversy with the Congress of Industrial Organizations right back into the lap of President Roosevelt, thence into that of John L. Lewis, produced as a by-product the first out-and-out debate on the Roosevelt issue itself before the convention here Oct. 9.

Speaking on a committee motion to approve the reply of William Green, A. F. of L. President, to President Roosevelt's peace plea, declaring that the Federation is, as always, ready to negotiate as soon as the C. I. O. indicates its desire to do so, Chauncey Weaver, delegate of the Des Moines Federation of Musicians, startled the convention with a scholarly but outspoken and vigorous attack on the President.

Cites Party Inharmony

Mr. Weaver, a Republican, ridiculed the President's plea for unity in the labor movement in the fact of what he called the striking disunity in the Democratic Party. He asserted further, in an electrified silence among the delegates, that the President was not thinking of unity in his "recent purge" of unwanted Democrats. The speaker also criticized Mrs. Roosevelt for allegedly approving the action of a youth organization in opposing a measure to condemn Communism.

Joseph N. Weber, of New York, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was immediately on his feet and up before the microphone on the platform, to explain in deeply emotinal tones, that Mr. Weaver did not speak for the American Federation of Musicians, which he said, at its recent Kansas City meeting approved a resolution urging Mr. Roosevelt to run for a third term. He strongly criticized Mr. Weaver for his stand.

Applause Prolonged

This short but dramatic talk by Mr. Weber was greeted by prolonged and tumultous applause and shouts from the delegates, indicating a very strong pro-Roosevelt sentiment on the floor, one which has not heretofore been brought out in this way.

The same kind of response later greeted Mr. Green's pointed reference to the President as "the sincere friend of organized labor."

The convention thus puts itself in a paradoxical position, for the Executive Council's report, numerous resolutions, and remarks by speaker after speaker, all enthusiastically approved from the floor, have, for example, frankly and at times most vigorously condemned the Government's policy in administration of the National Labor Relations Act. There have been open criticisms of the Justice Department for its new antitrust attacks on unions, and the Tennessee Valley Authority for its alleged antilabor attitude. There have been more indirect criticisms of the expansion of Federal power, and generally an impatience with so-called ultra-liberal tendencies in Washington.

The convention appears to stand at this point, before there has been any official action, as supporting the President but opposing many of the policies of his Administration.

Asks More Resiliency

While the committee's report, approving Mr. Green's reply to the President's peace plea, was unanimously approved, Daniel J. Tobin, outspoken head of the strong Teamsters Union, and a Vice-President of the Federation, spoke of the pressing need to heal the breach between the two factions, in such a way as to imply that he would be willing to go a little bit further to meet the Lewis side, than would others, including Mr. Green.

Mr. Tobin has been Chairman of the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee in the last two Presidential campaigns. He specifically urged that there be a "little more resiliency" in the Federation's attitude. He professed apprehension of trouble ahead for the whole labor movement if this disagreement is not settled. He nevertheless carefully put the preponderance of blame for continuance of the rift on the shoulders of Mr. Lewis, who it was explained, has failed to reconvene a conference with an A. F. of L. committee. After postponing it early this year to attend, as he said, to other matters.

The committee report, as approved by the delegates, said again what Mr. Green said in effect in his earlier reply, that further appeals would be more fittingly directed to the C. I. O. "This then is the official position of the Federation on this issue," and leaders are not at all sanguine in their hopes of conciliatory action by the C. I. O.

Five Women in Congress Divided on Embargo Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—The five women in Congress are as widely divided on the arms embargo issue as their male colleagues.

Two—Senator Hattie Caraway (D) of New York, and Representa- Senator, and Representative Mary T. Norton (D), of New Jersey, dean of House women—are planning to vote for repeal. Two others—Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, and Representative Jessie Sumner (R), of Illinois, are demanding retention of the embargo.

The fifth, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, has not announced which way her vote will be cast, though during last summer's neutrality debate she was an active opponent of giving President Roosevelt any more discretion in world affairs.

Considered Her Sons

Being a member of the upper Chamber, Mrs. Caraway will get a chance to cast her vote first. The thought of her two sons in the Army, one stationed at West Point and another in Alaska, she says, has influenced her to vote for repeal, rather than against it as many of her correspondents had supposed

"If I thought that repeal of the embargo would lead to war, I certainly would not vote for it," Mrs. Caraway says. "But I believe, with the restriction the President's bill carries on American shipping to war zones and the cash-and-carry provisions on all shipments to belligerents, that it, if anything, will keep us out of war.

"I feel very deeply on the subject of neutrality," Mrs. Caraway adds. "I don't want to see the son of any American mother go to war."

Mrs. O'Day's long-time leanings toward peace have led her to a different conclusion. As a Vice-President of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, she is the only woman in Congress at present who has taken an active part in any branch of the organized peace movement.

A vigorous opponent of the use of force in any form, Mrs. O'Day refused to take any part in the World War, and carried on peace activities in her home to the extent that she came under surveillance of the Intelligence Service.

Isolationist During War

Her support of the embargo is based on a belief that the United States should have no traffic whatsoever with any belligerent, though she has always been an ardent advocate of fullest international co-operation in peaceful pursuits.

Representative Sumner maintains that it was "partiality to one of the belligerents that swept us into the World War" and believes the embargo is the way to impartiality. "I see no way in which removal of the embargo would increase our chance to remain at peace," she says.

This will be the first time Senator Caraway and Mrs. Norton have voted on the repeal proposal. Mrs. Norton was absent when the vote was taken in the House last summer and the measure did not come up before the Senate.

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How Senate Voted On Tobey Motion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The vote by which the Senate rejected today the motion of Senator Tobey (R) of New Hampshire to split up the Administration neutrality bill:

For splitting the bill—26:

Democrats—Bulow, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Missouri, Downey, Holt, McCarran, Overton, Walsh, Wheeler—9.

Republicans—Borah, Bridges, Capper, Danaher, Davis, Frazier, Holman, Johnson of California, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Reed, Tobey, Townsend, Vandenberg—15.

Farmer-Labor—Lundeen—1.

Progressive—LaFollette—1.

Against splitting the bill—65:

Democrats—Adams, Andrews, Ashurst, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Chandler, Chavez, Connally, Donahey, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Johnson of Colorado, King, Lee, Lucas, Maloney, Mead, Miller, Minton, McKellar, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Pittman, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Smathers, Stewart, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tydings, Van Nuys, Wagner, Slattery—57.

Republicans—Austin, Barbour, Gibson, Gurney, Hale, Taft, White—7.

Independent—Norris—1.

Lewis Asks Employment Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10—John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, appealed today for an immediate conference of government, industry, and labor "to join in a common effort to achieve economic stability and full employment" in the United States through the establishment of "a program of co-operation."

This plea was made in Mr. Lewis's annual report to the Second Constitutional Convention of the C. I. O. here. He recalled that the offer to participate in such a conference for formulation of a "program of co-operation" had been made previously, but in the light of present national and world conditions he made it again.

He indicated in the 60-page report, presented to the 400 assembled delegates, that the topics covered in his report would be among those to be considered in any such government-industry-labor conference

He did not, however, mention inclusion of representatives of the other wing of American labor—the American Federation of Labor—in his get-together suggestion.

Mr. Lewis did not refer to any move for labor peace in his address. The report—keynote for the convention—covered all C. I. O. activities from November, 1938, until the present. He stressed a determination on the part of C. I. O. membership as "emphatically opposed to any involvement of the United States in the European war."

Under this point Mr. Lewis declared that labor demands the right of adequate representation in all governmental boards and agencies set up to meet the war situation and to mobilize national defense. Secondly, that the real wages of American workers must not be allowed to suffer from rising living costs, and that every effort be made to stop profiteering and to adjust wage levels to rising prices.

He urged that "preoccupation with foreign affairs" not be allowed to detract attention from unemployment and other problems of internal economic insecurity, and that more than usual vigilance be exercised to guard existing labor and social legislation and democratic rights against curtailment under the pretext of emergency considerations.

Did Not Name Total

Rather than a war boom, he said, out of which arise "injustice and evils," labor wants "a solid and stable prosperity based on the kind of fundamental readjustments that will last."

Mr. Lewis dwelt on the progress in C. I. O. organizational activities without stating the total number of members. He said the C. I. O. now has affiliated with it 45 national and international unions and organizing committees; 210 state, county, and city Industrial Union Councils; and 567 directly affiliated Local Industrial Unions. He said C. I. O. organization was progressing satisfactorily in Canada.

More or less outlining a program for convention action, he touched at length on the problem of unemployment. There are, he said, some 12,000,000 unemployed in the nation today. He urged expansion of Federal programs designed to help young men and women to get jobs and/or prepare themselves for such jobs.

Needs for the coming year—in other words the outline of the C. I. O. unemployment program—he outlined as:

1. "An adequate Federal program of public work integrated in its direction and sufficient to employ all employable workers who cannot find work in private industry.

2. "Social security including unemployment compensation. He declared that the C. I. O. policy called for "direct participation by organized labor in the administration of the Social Security System and the development and extension of the present system to provide adequate benefits for old age, unemployment compensation, and health.

3. "Unemployment programs need provision for adequate relief to those who may be considered in general unable to accept private employment."

Regrets Federal Failure

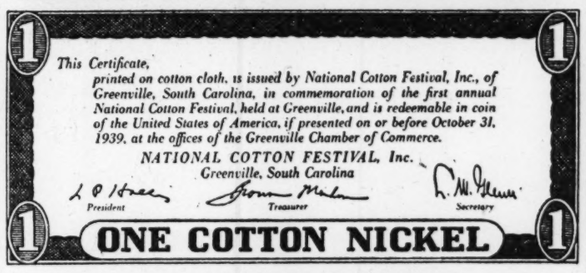
President Lewis criticised the Federal Government for not keeping as he said its "promise to give jobs to all employable workers," and concluded that one of the benefits of this would be a long step toward the stabilization of local relief needs.

Second Government responsibility in this job-finding field he held is for the Government to establish uniform standards throughout the country for relief, and to undertake a program of financial assistance to the more seriously depressed areas.

Indication of the C. I. O. convention line of action on the National Labor Relations Board policy showed up in his reference to what he held was unmistakable NLRB leaning in the direction of the American Federation of Labor in its decisions which have "been against the C. I. O."

Legislation in matters of national scope was reported as progressing along two lines: (1) staving off "reactionary attacks on the National Labor Relations Act and the Wage-Hour Law;" and (2) "attempting to secure favorable legislation providing for guarantees of collective bargaining in governmental contracts, and the protection of civil liberties."

Cotton Invitation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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Above is a specimen, front and reverse, of the "cotton nickels" being used here in connection with the celebration of the first National Cotton Festival, which will take place Oct. 11-14. Every old and many new methods and ways of using cotton will be presented and dramatized at this show.

Even the "cotton nickel" reproduced above is made of a special type of cotton cloth, achieved through the co-operation of the local Business and Professional Women's Club. The front of the "nickel bill" has a smiling reproduction of King Cotton's countenance, with the words "National Cotton Festival" across the top and the designation "One Cotton Nickel" below the sketch of King Cotton. The four corners bear the denomination of the "bill," a simple 1. Dates of the event are also presented to the left of King Cotton and "Greenville, S. C." to his right.

The reverse side bears an inscription signed by the officers of the National Cotton Festival, L. P. Hall, President; Brown Mahon, Treasurer, and L. M. Glenn, Secretary.

The cotton nickels are redeemable at all local business houses.

Stores Fight 'Ham-Egg' Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10—Widespread distribution of leaflets containing the opposition attitude of northern California's retail and wholesale merchants to the Retirement Life Payments ("Ham and Eggs" "$30-Every-Thursday") Plan is being effected with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce spearheading the attack.

Will Merryman, who heads the Chamber's retail-wholesale association opposition to the plan, in an interview, emphasized that: "Retailers and wholesalers are not opposing this Retirement Life Payments Plan because it is a pension plan—but because it is seen by us after careful study to be a scheme that is economically and governmentally unsound."

Concerted Opposition

The first step of what is described as a concentrated drive for state-wide retail-wholesale opposition to the plan was recently taken in San Francisco. Small yellow printed slips stating that "retail stores cannot and will not accept Retirement Life Payment Warrants," began to appear attached to customers' bills and in mail advertising. More recently, 11 by 14-inch placards with the same message have been placed near store cash registers for customers to see.

Swelling the retail merchants' drive, 16 major wholesalers have joined in a combined statement to goods industries stating that the wholesalers "would not be able to accept or handle" the proposed warrants.

This issue of $30 in Warrants every Thursday for everyone in the State over 50 years of age, proposed in the form of a State constitutional amendment, is to be voted on at a special election, Nov. 7. The warrants would be paid off through the weekly affixing of stamps sold by the State.

Store Statements

The statement of the Retail Merchants Association appearing on the little yellow slips reads:

Warning!

Retail stores cannot and will not accept "Retirement Life Payment Warrants" ("Ham and Eggs"—30-Thursday).

Because the warrants would not be lawful money of the United States.

Because the warrants could not be used to pay for certain merchandise which necessarily must be purchased from outside the State.

Because local manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers with whom retail stores deal have announced they cannot accept the warrants.

Because, if retail stores accepted the warrants, they would be forced to pay employees' wages in a medium of exchange which would not be lawful money in the United States.

By the reason of the foregoing, retail stores cannot and will not accept the Retirement Life Payment Warrants (Ham and Eggs—30-Thursday).

This widespread opposition to the proposed amendment, now being organized in northern California and spreading southward, is seen by seasoned political observers as dealing a telling blow to supporters of the Retirement Life Payments plan.

It is pointed out that retailers of San Francisco alone, members of the Retail Merchants Association, number more than 1,000 stores and that these stores are in a position to reach—by the leaflet method—at least one member of each family buying anything in this City. Their attitude also puts unmistakable pressure on store employees, whom the Association hints might have to accept at least a part of their pay in the warrants.

In addition to retail merchants associations of northern California that have come out in opposition to the plan, the California Retailers Association, including some of the States' larger stores, have announced their opposition as well. The State-wide California Retail Furniture Association also has taken a stand against the Retirement Life Payment plan.

Warrants Barred

The declaration by the 16 major wholesalers in the northern part of the State, wholesalers who represent "every type of commodity used in a home and who also cover products used in business," reads:

To all retail merchants:

In fairness to the retail trade the business firms belonging to the organizations listed below, wish to make clear the position in which they will be placed if the "Retirement Life Payment (Ham and Eggs—30-Thursday)" constitutional amendment should be adopted.

They would not be able to accept or handle the so-called warrants for any purpose.

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Youth Congress Official Hits Communism Charge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Testimony before the Dies Committee labeling as Communists a half dozen American Youth Congress members who once took tea at the White House has brought a denial from William Hinckley, the Congress Chairman.

Mr. Hinckley said at New York Oct. 9 that he was not a Communist nor a member of the Young Communist League, as Kenneth Goff had testified here. None of those at the tea with Mrs. Roosevelt two years ago, Mr. Hinckley added, "are or were Communists."

Mr. Goff, who identified himself as a member of the Young Communist League's National Committee, asserted that the Youth Congress was a "Communist Front" organization. Mr. Hinckley, on the other hand, said it is neither "Communist nor Communistic."

Mr. Goff, one-time divinity student from Delavan, Wis., told the House Committee investigating un-American activities that a letter from President Roosevelt to the Youth Congress in 1937 was used to get non-Communists to join a "pilgrimage" to Washington that year.

Testimony by Mr. Goff that two national board secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association belonged to the Young Communist League was denied at New York by the women, Rose Terlin and Rose Troiano. They also termed erroneous his statement that they had attended a Communist training school.

Records Asked

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Chicago branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy alleged Oct. 9 that agents of the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities had illegally seized records of the organization

A suit filed in Federal Court asked the return of records and correspondence it asserted were taken last week when Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas held secret hearings here, and charged the seizure violated the unlawful search and seizure provisions of the constitution.

Mrs. Roosevelt Denies Guest At Party Was Communist

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, center of a tea party tempest blown up yesterday by the Dies Committee's un-American investigation, observed today that she knew of no reason why Communists should not have come to her party.

At the same time she challenged the testimony of a Dies witness that one former guest of hers should rightfully bear the Communist label.

The witness, Kenneth Goff, testified that William Hinckley, Chairman of the American Youth Congress, and other members of that organization were Communists when they sat across a White House table from Mrs. Roosevelt two years ago.

Denies He Is Communist

Mr. Hinckley denied in New York Oct 9 that he was a Communist or member of the Young Communist League, as Mr. Goff testified, and upon this Mrs. Roosevelt added her own denial.

She said that since the much-publicized tea she had become personally acquainted with Mr. Hinckley; Joseph Cadden, Executive Secretary of the Congress; and other persons active in youth movements.

"Those I have known since are certainly not Communists," she declared.

Some one asked whether she would set up a censorship for persons she invited to parties, and she said she would not.

Then a reporter asked if it were not true that Mrs. Roosevelt inl vited Republicans and members of other parties and she could not know the politics of all guests. She expressed agreement.

Unable to Halt Practice

As for use of her name in promoting communism, a practice to which Mr. Goff had testified, Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not suppose there is anything to be done to prevent people from saying things that were not true.

She then gave her own account of the controverted Youth Congress affair. She spoke at the organization's meeting here, she related, but did not want to answer publicly certain questions about a proposed youth bill.

So, she continued, she asked that a youth group call on her for an off-the-record discussion. The Congress, she said, chose the people who made the call.

Not 'War Monger'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—While denying she is a "war-monger," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she is convinced that the "only way to keep peace is to keep peace in the whole world."

"A breach of peace anywhere is a menace to peace everywhere," the President's wife declared, in reply to criticisms that she has deserted her usual pacifist leanings for a more militaristic attitude. She insisted she has no more desire for the United States to go to war than she ever has had.

A further concrete effect of the European war on White House routine came to light today when Mrs. Roosevelt announced a curtailment of the usual program of formal social entertaining.

Just where the cuts are to be made has not been announced, but Mrs. Roosevelt explained the President could not, at the present rate of work, spare two evenings a week for social entertaining, as is his custom in normal times.

The diplomatic reception, on advice of the State Department, will be held as usual in December with representatives of all belligerent nations invited to attend. Whether they will care to greet each other, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated, is a subject for their individual concern.

Fostering Democratic Ideals Called American Teacher's Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Addressing a public assembly of teachers, Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Philadelphia Superintendent of Schools, called on more than 12,000 Board of Education employees to resist to the utmost any attempt to change the fundamental character of the United States Government.

Urging continued faith in the processes of the American form of democracy, Dr. Stoddard asked the teachers' support in preserving National ideas through the medium of education.

"Because of the war," he said, "our faith in democratic processes has been subjected to tremendous strain. Therefore, I call on all teachers and school employees to keep faith during the trying days ahead." He predicted success, "provided we have the intense desire to understand and preserve our democratic ideals."

Fundamental faiths of the American democracy are faith in the home, in religion, in school, and in the integrity of the individual, Dr. Stoddard said, and all these are closely related to the educational scheme.

"We must preserve the home as the unit of society," he declared, "and bring about a better understanding between it and the school.

"Religion is an intimate, fundamental part of the American scheme of life. The primary object of school, we believe, is character building. We are going to do everything we can to teach religion in the schools, not on a narrow, partisan basis, or through the interpretation of religious beliefs, but in its broader and larger concepts."

Kuhn Counsel Says Client Is Available

NEW YORK (AP)—Counsel for Fritz Kuhn stipulated Oct. 10 that the German-American Bund leader, although free on $50,000 bail, would not leave New York State until he is tried on a charge of grand larceny for the alleged theft of $14,548 in Bund funds.

Shorn of the moustache he formerly wore, Mr. Kuhn sat in the courtroom in General Sessions as his three attorneys told Judge Cornelius F. Collins that the Bund leader would remain within the jurisdiction of the Court.

A special panel of 200 talesmen will be drawn Oct. 11 for selection of the jury which will try Mr. Kuhn, starting Oct. 30 before Judge James G. Wallace.

Ingalls Episode Ends When Sponsor Explains

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Civil Aeronautics Authority examiner received testimony Oct. 9 that Laura Ingalls' "peace flight" over Washington was voluntary and made without compensation.

Cathrine Curtis, Director of the Women's National Committee to Keep the United States Out of War, which sponsored the flight, told Examiner Roscoe Walters that the noted flier volunteered because of her interest in the peace movement.

No Danger of Bumping in Milky Way

Wide World

Corner of Milky Way and Man Who Says Starlight 'Bends'

Corner of the Milky Way, galaxy to which our sun belongs, illustrates how rich in "suns" this otherwise hazy patch of light really is when viewed through even a small telescope. Though the pinpoints of light seem almost on top of one another, they are at least two or three light-years apart, in no danger of bumping. The center or richest part of the Milky Way is here shown. Inset: Dr. Jan Schilt, professor of astronomy at Columbia University, whose researches show that because light rays from relatively "near-by" stars have been distorted by light from the sun and moon, distances to such stars, as calculated at present, are considerably off.

Earth Closer to Stars Than Calculated

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Stars, more than 5,000 of them, are two or three times nearer the earth than astronomers' calculations have hitherto indicated, Prof. Jan Schilt, head of Columbia University's Rutherford Observatory, announced today.

It all results from a discovery that at sunrise and sunset and for some time before and after, starlight is bent much more than previously computed, apparently due to waves in the earth's atmosphere and giant air "tides" brought about by the moon. These are held responsible for having caused previous errors in observations.

It means for one thing that there are many more stars per cubic light year in the Milky Way, the galaxy of stars to which our sun belongs, than has hitherto been thought. Astronomers have claimed that our galaxy differed from others because its density was lighter, but the new measurements show it to be more similar in this respect, thus destroying the main difference throught to exist between the Milky Way and other island universes in distant space.

The new measures do not reduce the known size of the universe, however, because the distance of stellar bodies in the outermost regions of space are not determined by the same engineering methods of observation (parallactic) that are used in measuring the distance of relatively close stars. Stars that are computed to be millions of light years away are measured by a law which states the brilliance of any object is inversely proportional to its distance.

According to Professor Schilt, atmospheric tides cause the light from stars to be shifted from the true position just as the image of a stick appears to be out of joint at the point where water and air meet, a phenomenon known as refraction. The refraction of starlight is ever so slight, he says, and while it doesn't matter much in so far as the nearest stars are concerned, the error grows with distance.

The distances of relatively close stars are measured by observations which employ a simple trigonometric principle. Briefly it can be explained by imagining yourself standing on one side of a large room with a bright chandelier hung in the middle of the ceiling. When a straight line is drawn joining the spot on the floor with a bulb in the chandelier, it is a simple matter to measure this angle.

Then by walking a known distance to the other side of the room and repeating the angle measurement, one gains the needed three parts of a triangle—base and two angles—from which the other factors can be figured.

In the case of nearby stars, their distance is measured in exactly the same way. The earth revolves around the sun in a circle of known diameter. Drawing a line between the earth and the star in the same way one was drawn between the floor and chandelier, one angle can be determined. When the earth six months later is on the opposite side of the sun, directly across from the position on the circle from which the first measurement was taken, another angle is measured and the computor has two angles and the included side.

"Astronomers engaged in the determination of stellar distances by such observations," says Professor Schilt, "have for some time been suspicious that their calculations were affected by systematic errors of some kind. Such suspicion in astronomy is the first signal of a possibility for discovering something unknown.

"Evidence at present indicates that the sunlight, which long after sunset and before dawn passes through the higher levels of the atmosphere, causes certain currents, probably in the nature of waves or ripples. These produce a minute refraction of light, sufficient to account for the observed facts. The ripples produce an opposite effect after sunset to what they do before dawn.

"The moon also has an effect on these stellar measures. This is plausible because the moon raises tides in the atmosphere just as it does in the ocean and in the solid earth. Interaction between radiating effect of the sun and tidal effect of the moon is doubtless at the bottom of the problem."

U. S. Army Seeks 600,000 Soldiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Lessons which experts of the United States Army have learned from Germany's lightning war on Poland point to a commanding need for strengthening the Army at a number of particularly weak points, it was declared today by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War.

The Johnson address, delivered before a convention of insurance underwriters at White Sulphur Springs, Va., was in effect a public statement of the Army's reasons for the following steps, now being pressed:

1. The Army High Command is preparing to ask Congress, probably at the next regular session, for an increase of the so-called "M-Day" or immediately trained and available troops from 400,000 regulars and National Guardsmen now authorized to 600,000. Mr. Johnson said that "even the most conservative now estimate a need for 600,000."

Intensive Training

2. Plans for an intensive field training of more than 250,000 National Guardsmen and reserve officers in local maneuvers which will not necessitate long absence from their civilian posts, were said by the War Department to be in process and rapidly maturing.

3. Fall and winter maneuvers in the South and West for all mobile combat troops of the regular Army will be the largest and most energetically trained troop concentration since the World War. Plans, announced over the week end by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, call for keeping five infantry and two cavalry divisions in the field, not for the brief maneuvers which have been customary in the past, but for several continued months of training.

The Johnson address, obviously based on Army information, said that the Polish Army was not prepared when the German onslaught came, and needed 60 more days for mobilization. The Polish Army was outflanked and did not operate by spreading its forces out in "echelon" formation over a deep front, allowing for elasticity and strategic retreat. Polish defenses did not take account of the long frontier to be defended.

Field Training Needed

The Assistant Secretary of War said the United States Army is short by at least 200,000 men of proper "M-Day" strength and "still lacks a full supply" for these troops. He said the Army lacks the field training which might have enabled Poland to cope with flanking and other motorized aspects of the German "lightning war." He said the Army needs to spread out its defenses to take care of the enlarged defense frontiers, now that Latin America has been brought into a hemisphere defense scheme.

With an eye to the American deficiencies, and constantly pointing them out to his audience, Mr. Johnson said: "The principal cause of Poland's defeat, it is fair to say, lay in the complete supremacy of Germany in the modern weapsons of war. In aviation, Poland was hopelessly outclassed. At the opening of hostilities, German planes set out to achieve two objectives: first, to clear the sky of enemy planes; and second, to destroy its airdromes. The very first day, eleven towns in Poland where airdromes were located were severely bombarded. The second day, pressure on Polish planes decreased and increased on airdromes. At the end of three days, the Polish Air Force, for practical purposes, had disappeared. While not attacking airdromes, German planes were busy destroying depots, railheads, bridges, and interrupting communications—practices which they continued throughout the campaign."

More Planes Needed

Mr. Johnson then hinted that he, at least, considered that the 5,500 force of airplanes which Congress authorized at the last session was now too small. "That number seemed satisfactory then," he said, "but history was made last month and we must keep abreast of developments."

Finally, said Mr. Johnson, Poland depended too much on its allies—a mistake which the United States should not make.

The Johnson speech, against the background of preparedness measures now being rushed with greater zeal by the Army, was not without its diplomatic implications, too. It is recalled at the War Department that Theodore Roosevelt at one time said he would have mobilized the American Army for just such extensive maneuvers as are now in prospect, in 1914, as a means of impressing Germany with American strength and thus of keeping the United States our of the war.

Postmasters Meet to Learn About Stamps and Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—"I'm SP-32," said the short, thin man with the mustache, holding out his right hand, "and this is the wife."

"Well, well, well," said the large man with the official look, "I'm ZX-4, and it's a real pleasure to shake your hand after all these years."

The scene was the Post Office Department of the United States, and the two men weren't a couple of spies meeting to exchange secrets.

SP-32 was one of the 4,000 American postmasters here for the 39th annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters. ZX-4 was a Post Office Department employee.

For years the two men had been corresponding, always using letters and numerals and never names.

Neither in fact knew the other's name until today.

This custom of signing letters by symbols grew out of the friendly correspondence started by means of a postal employees' publication, in which readers print "blind" notices.

But getting acquainted with each other is only one feature of the postal workers' meeting. Two others are:

1. Teaching the postmasters something about stamps.

2. Teaching those who sell air mail stamps something about airplanes.

Many of the men and women who sell stamps know virtually nothing about how they are made. The Department is showing them in trips through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Likewise, many of the men and women who sell and promote the sale of air mail stamps never have been in an airplane. The Department is arranging free trips over the capital in planes that carry the mails.

Aid Denied Parochial Schools

WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 10 (AP)—Defense lawyers indicated today they would fight a court ruling that tax money may not be used for support of Roman Catholic parochial schools.

Circuit Judge Frank E. Gilkison enjoined the Vincennes School Board Oct. 9 from giving financial help to three Roman Catholic schools in Vincennes, Ind.

The defense gave notice it would ask a new trial in the first step toward an appeal.

The judge said the State Constitution prohibited public financial aid to private or sectarian schools. He issued the injunction in a suit of Joseph M. Johnson, Knox County taxpayer.

Vincennes, City of 18,000 on the Wabash River, is the seat of the first Roman Catholic Diocese west of the Alleghenies. French Jesuit missionaries founded it in the early eighteenth century.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Minorities: Why Not Exchange Them?

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"'What about the minorities?' is a frequent question from the Fireside circle. The issue has been used to its maximum by Hitler in his smashing of the Versailles Treaty. It is one of the ever-recurring problems of Europe, a major cause of unrest.

"Looking at a map, it has occurred to several members of the circle that a simple solution would be the exchanging of populations. Put the right people in the right place and that would be that. Basically it is not a bad idea. But it fails to take into consideration the love of human beings for their homes.

"Remember that in the countries where the minorities are a problem we have mostly peasants, deep-rooted in the soil from which they have taken their very living for generations. Fortunately for discussion we have several instances of population exchange in recent history. Unfortunately such instances have been accompanied by great violence."

Question: "But why should there be violence attending something that is good for these peasants? Is it because of these deep roots you speak of?"

Answer: "Let's look at the history. A striking point we uncover is that these exchanges were usually made in agreement only after they had actually taken place following marked violence. The method was never tested from a calm, well-prepared point of view. First was the 1913 treaty between Bulgaria and Turkey after the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913. When Bulgaria was first victorious against the Turks it showed its joy in destroying a yoke five centuries old by committing deplorable acts of terror upon Turkish villages. The Turks naturally fled by the thousands.

"Later the Turkish army was victorious and moved towards Bulgaria. Whole Bulgarian villages fled in terror. Came peace, a new boundary and an agreement that all Bulgarians and Turks living within ten miles of that frontier should move onto the side held by their respective countries. Actually the majority of both Bulgarians and Turks had long since exchanged themselves in their headlong flights."

Question: "How many people were affected by this exchange?"

Answer: "The records say 48,570 Turks were traded for 46,764 Bulgarians. But it is generally considered the number really driven out or massacred on both sides was much greater than these figures."

Question: "How about the next attempt?"

Answer: "The Bulgarians were involved again, this time with the Greeks. The exchange came as a result of Bulgaria's 'Versailles,' the peace treaty signed at Neuilly Nov. 27, 1919. The purpose was the perpetuation of the partitioning of Macedonia. Bulgaria and Greece had been fighting over this country for 20 years and were actually at war some six years.

"Now during the 20 years of dissension thousands of Bulgaro-Macedonians had fled from territory finally occupied by Greece. Some Greeks had also fled from territory occupied by Bulgarians, or forming part of Bulgaria. The Bulgaro-Macedonians wanted to return to their farms and villages in Greece. The Greek Government wanted this land for Greek settlers. A defeated Bulgaria had to accede. After the agreement some exchanges continued, usually coercive. Only recently have good relations been established between Bulgaria and Greece. Most Greeks are now out of Bulgaria but some 120,000 Bulgaro-Macedonians remain in Greece even after this difficult population exchange effort."

Question: "Was the third case the one of the Greeks and Turks? I seem to remember something about that a number of years ago."

Answer: "You were an alert reader, for there was little newspaper space given this important event. It was agreed to in a treaty signed on Jan. 30, 1923. Again the exchange had occurred before, in 1922. Greeks had lived in Asia Minor for centuries before the Turks came. In 1918 there were some 2,000,000 in Turkey. In 1921 the Greek armies set out to conquer Turkey. The Turks, despite exhaustion from the long World War, finally drove the Greeks back and into the sea.

"Then Kemal, the great Turkish leader, decided to rid Turkey of the Greeks once and for all. Ruthlessly he drove them out. The fatalities are unknown. Since Greece had been at war with Turkey off and on from 1912 to 1922, most of the Turks had already fled. Thus the trade was rather unequal. Probably fewer than 400,000 Turks left Greece."

Question: "Isn't voluntary exchange possible despite these three cases?"

Answer: "The best students say no, that only hurricanes will uproot peasants, with their primitive instincts to cling to their native soil."

Question: "How about the recent exchange of populations between Italy and Germany in the Tirol?"

Answer: "That is obviously a case of forced exchange. The first grumblings put such a strict censorship on the entire affair that detailed information is difficult to get. Now Hitler announces further minorities exchanges, in the east, aided by Russia. Just how effective this will be remains to be proved."

Question: "Why don't minorities adapt themselves to the countries they are in?"

Answer: "That is a question for the Monitor's Balkan expert and Mr. R. H. Markham answers you on Fireside Page 31 just below."

Three Major Minority Problems in Europe

By a Staff Artist

Minority Islands Constitute Today's Riddle

Tolerance Seen As Only Minorities Solution

By R. H. Markham

In our modern world of nationalism, the way of a minority is hard. It always faces two cardinal difficulties and meets many minor handicaps. If it is docile and submissive, the mother nation accuses it of disloyalty; if it is patriotic and aggressive, the state under which it lives accuses it of treason.

It must ever be kept in mind that there is a great difference between minorities in Europe and in America. The Germans in the United States are not Germans any more, at least in theory. They came here voluntarily to become Americans. The Italians here are actually or potentially Americans. The Bulgarians here are Americans, too.

Immigrants are invited to the United States on the basis that they are to become Americans, learn the American language, acquire American ways, work for America, and in case of need, fight for America. That is a sort of unwritten agreement when they settle here.

The situation in Europe is utterly different. Here a minority remains a minority. That is a fundamental law. It is the basis of the present European order. It was embodied in the League of Nations. The Hungarians incorporated into Rumania were to remain Hungarian, the Bulgarians annexed by Rumania to be Bulgarians and the Germans in Czechoslovakia to go on being Germans.

All this creates a critical situation. It undermines the unity and stability of a state. It brings enemies into one's own home.

Swiss Example

As a graphic illustration of this fact, think what would happen to Switzerland, which is the world's model state, if the various races there were minorities. Suppose the French-speaking Swiss felt as Frenchmen and were backed by France; the Italian-speaking ones considered themselves Italians and the German-speaking ones, Germans. In that case Switzerland would collapse overnight. Its strength and unity rest on an entirely different basis, namely, that all racial groups there are unreservedly and entirely Swiss.

The situation in Czechoslovakia was entirely different. It is different, also, in Yugoslavia and Rumania. Let us examine for a moment the case of Czechoslovakia. That country was made up of lands inhabited, to a certain extent, by non-Slav peoples, who had been torn away from "mother countries." They were forced into Czechoslovakia against their will, in violation of democratic principles. Among these annexed peoples, were almost a million Hungarians.

Is it possible to believe that this Hungarian minority could feel at home in Czechoslovakia? Their very presence was the result of a defeat. They had been subjugated. They were "torn away from their mother" after a military disaster. Those of them who had any spirit felt as though they were prisoners.

Czech Problem

Could they sincerely wish to become Czechs? Could they work to make Czechoslovakia strong against Hungary? Could they love Czech books, Czech songs, Czech culture? To do that would make them untrue to themselves, to all they had ever learned, to every tradition.

Take, the case of the Bulgarians in Rumania. Two hundred thousand of them live in a compact mass in Southern Dobruja, a little district taken from Bulgaria by Rumania in 1913. The Bulgarians consider this case of forcible annexation sheer robbery.

This comparatively small group of Bulgarians are mostly peasants, not active politically and not crusading nationalists. Furthermore, they aren't much of a factor in a land of 20,000,000 people. Nevertheless, for two decades and a half, Dobruja has been a major Balkan problem.

This little minority group has been between two fires. First, they were subjected to pressure and abuse by the Rumanians. A part of their lands was taken away, most of their schools were closed, a policy of forcible Rumanianization was applied, political coercion of the crassest sort was practised upon them.

Bulgarian Issue

But there was, also, a barrage from the Bulgarian side. The Bulgarians in the homeland through Irredentist Societies, Dobruja Associations, revolutionary bands, songs, pamphlets, stories, and every other means, stirred up interest for Dobruja and incited the minority there to stand firm.

Macedonia is an even more notorious case of conflict among minorities—perhaps the most notorious in the world. Four full decades this land was a scene of terrible strife, of bloody conflicts, of physical warfare.

In Macedonia are Greek minorities, Bulgarian minorities, Albanian minorities, Serbian minorities, and Turkish minorities. Also a strange Rumanian minority. The area is now divided among four states, the greater part falling to Yugoslavia. It is the most unstable point in the Balkans. Most of the people here are peasants. Altogether they are only a million and a half in number, but they are under the fire of half a dozen rival states, claimed by everybody, exploited by everybody, repressed by everybody. Most of them feel as Bulgarians. But what they most desire is tranquillity, security, and a little prosperity.

The present geographical intermingling of races in this part of the world is due to struggles, continuing through more than twenty centuries. Such mosaics cannot be greatly altered without terrible perturbations. The principal change must come from an altered European spirit. The repression of minorities is more a result of power conflicts than a cause of them. Why aren't the 30,000 Swedes in Finland ill treated? Because Sweden and Finland are friends. That is the only fundamental solution.

Pre- and Post-Versailles Minorities

National minorities were one of the causes of the present war in Europe. Or better, they were both a cause and a pretext. Hitler used the presence of four or five million Germans in Czechoslovakia and Poland as a pretext for destroying two states which together had nearly 50,000,000 inhabitants.

Maps change so rapidly these days that it is hard to know who are minorities and who are majorities. But at the beginning of last year the national minorities in Europe almost equaled the total number of Americans living west of the Mississippi River. There were more minorities in Europe than there are Spaniards or Poles or Scandinavians.

But if there are that many minorities in Europe today, what must it have been like before the war! Then all the Poles, all the Czechs, all the Slovaks, all the Russians, half the Rumanians, all the Croatians, all the Slovenes, half the Serbs, all the Finns, and many Italians were minorities. It is no exaggeration to say that there were at least twice as many minorities before Versailles as after it.

Hitler, within 12 months, has placed twice as many people in the position of minorities as did the Treaty of Versailles. And there is no assurance he is finished.

Whatever were the other defects of the Treaty of Versailles one cannot doubt but that its settlement of minorities was better than the situation which preceded it or has followed it.

In all of Europe there are roughly about half a billion people. Of these only about 4,000,000 are Germans (after Poland), 3,000,000 Hungarians, and 1,000,000 Bulgarians are what might be called aggressively dissatisfied minorities. That makes about 10,000,000 out of over 500,000,000. That is less than 2 per cent.

But these minorities are like a defective rail in railroad mileage. The latter may cause serious trouble. The former have already turned the world upside down.

The present clouded situation, however, does not mean that there is no hope. Any permanent solution may be slow in coming. But there are signs that time and wisdom can do much to solve this vexing problem. France, for instance, has no burning minority problem. Neither have the northern countries. Ethnologically Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland are entirely stable. Belgium contains two ethnical elements, but the problem is not at all insoluble. Italy is incomparably nearer an ethnical equilibrium than a century ago. Balkan animosity is, after the terrible perturbations connected with the partitions of the Turkish and Austro-Hungarian empires, steadily moving towards assuagement.

Contours of a fairly stable European ethnical settlement are appearing. Practically the only unstable area now is Central Europe. The map of Europe that will follow Hitler's day will very probably, with a minimum exchange of populations, appear with ethnical and political boundaries as nearly coinciding with minority claims as is possible.

Of course perfect boundaries are excluded. The omelets of ages cannot be unscrambled. Some over-lapping is unavoidable. But most nations will be able to live for the most part in states of their own, reducing at least one cause of strife.

Versailles was an improvement over former treaties; the next peace treaty may be—in fact must be—an improvement over Versailles.

Jews in the World

The Jewish people in Europe are as a group being subject to fanatic attacks such as they seldom have suffered since the days of Jeremiah. Purges, concentration camps, the ghetto, typify this modern anti-semitism.

We present here approximate figures on the present world distribution of Jews:

United States	4,500,000
Canada	250,000
Latin America	500,000
Asia	250,000
Africa	500,000
Palestine	500,000
Russia	3,000,000
N. W. Europe	2,000,000
New Germany	1,000,000
Poland	3,200,000
Hungary	450,000
Rumania	800,000

There may be another 5,000,000 Jews distributed in the other countries of Europe.

Because of the recent partition of Poland, it is of great significance that Germany is thereby adding many hundreds of thousands of Jews to the already oppressed group within the Reich.

There has been some talk that Hitler would establish in his half of Poland what would be a dependent Jewish state where both Polish and German Jews could live—under Nazi rule.

Europe's 'Problem Children'

Minority figures change with every change in boundaries. They also appear to change depending upon the authority for them. We give the following figures on percentages for European countries, based on the last census or best available estimate as given in the Foreign Policy Headline Book, Number 19.

The recent division of Poland would wipe out the figure for Poland and alter those of Germany and Russia. Remember that in that division, whereas Stalin took Ukranians and White Russians, Hitler took most of the Poles, adding greatly to the minority dynamite within the Third Reich.

	P. C.		P. C.
Belgium	.7	Hungary	16.9
Denmark	1.7	Yugoslavia	13.1
Italy	1.9	Baltics	18.9
France	8.5	Spain	21.4
Germany	9.4	Rumania	26.1
Greece	11.3	Poland	30.7
Finland	13.0	Turkey (Eur.)	40.8
Bulgaria	14.8	Russia	47.2
Albania	16.5		

Read On—

Human Dynamite—By Henry C. Wolfe; a Foreign Policy Association Headline Book, October, 1939.

An invaluable aid to one interested in minorities. It is small yet concise and complete, with an abundance of maps.

Calling America—A special number of the Survey Graphic for February containing the following pertinent articles:

1. Plight of a People by Marvin Lowenthal—Portrait of the persecuted Jews.
2. Minorities: Pawns of Power by Oscar Janowsky—Authoritative review of Europe's minorities.
3. Pluralism—the Swiss Solution by William E. Rappard. Story of how Switzerland has solved its minority problem.
4. "Minorities" in Our Midst by William Allan Neilson. A revelation of America's own minorities and problems.

Europe's Explosive Minorities—By Vera M. Dean in the New Republic for April 12, 1939.

The title explains the story. Europe's minorities are dynamite.

European Powder Fuses

This list of words, phrases and regions of explosive minority concern is intended to be thought-provoking and debate-stimulating. There is or has been dynamite in each one.

1. Pan Slavism.
2. Pan Germanism.
3. Anschluss.
4. Anti-semitism.
5. Plebiscite.
6. Drang nach Osten.
7. Self-determination.
8. Bleeding borders.
9. Protectorate.
10. Sudeten.
11. Vilna.
12. Memel.
13. Pomorze.
14. South Tyrol.
15. Ukraine.

Fliers Repeat Attacks Upon British Fleet

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The British Admiralty yesterday announced that no British casualties had resulted from repeated encounters between British warships and German planes in the North Sea.

[The German High Command today reported that Nazi warplanes had scored hits on a British cruiser off the West Coast of Norway Oct. 9.

"Six heavy bombs struck their mark," said a High Command statement, "and two German planes were obliged to make emergency landings on Danish soil."

The announcement did not disclose whether the German planes had been hit by defensive fire from the cruiser.

The Admiralty report stated that it did not know how the Germans had fared.

[The Norwegian Admiralty reporting the air-naval battle in the North Sea stated that three German planes made forced landings in the North Sea area shortly after the engagement.

Dispatches from Esbjerg, Denmark, said two German warplanes had made forced landings off the coast. Swedish sources said one of the planes was so badly damaged observers believed it must have been in a violent battle.]

The British Admiralty also disclosed that a German naval squadron had escaped from the British naval patrol off the south coast of Norway.

"Our forces endeavored to engage it but darkness enabled the enemy to escape," said an Admiralty communiqué.

"During today repeated actions have taken place over the northeast areas of the North Sea between German bombing planes and British cruisers and destroyers.

"No British ships were damaged."

[German High Command spokesmen asserted that Nazi planes dropped two bombs on a British warship in a clash on the North Sea off the Norwegian coast.]

The threat of German naval activity in the North Sea, broadened by clashes between British warships and Nazi bombing planes, spurred the Navy's "watchdogs" to new vigilance.

Air and sea patrols stood guard against any surprise maneuver by the German Fleet, now bottled up in the Kiel Canal and the Baltic.

The British press said the Fleet was taking every precaution to prevent the Germans from turning raiders loose in the Atlantic to prey upon shipping.

Despite German claims to the contrary, British naval experts said all enemy attempts to harass the North Sea patrol from the air had failed.

Bomber Down

OSLO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Oslo Aftenposten said a German bomber was forced to land off the South Coast yesterday following a British air-naval engagement with German bombing planes. The crew of the bomber was rescued by a Norwegian pilot boat and taken to Rekefjord, the paper stated.

The Aftenposten reported the German fliers attempted to sink the plane, but failed and it was towed to the coast. Later a Norwegian warship took the four fliers, all uninjured, to Egersund.

The Bergen Morgenavisen reported warships were seen off Utsira during the battle. Cannonading also was heard at Haugesund, but police there said they had no details.

Gunfire likewise was distinguishable by inhabitants of Algroy Island, 40 miles south of Bergen, where fishermen saw smoke on the horizon in the direction of the cannonading but did not see the ships.

Finnish Ship Sunk

By the Associated Press

The sinking of the Finnish freighter Indra Oct. 9 by a mine off Terschelling Island, the Netherlands, was the fourteenth Scandinavian shipping casualty and sent the total known war-time losses of all nations to 65 vessels.

Gross tonnage losses rose to 266,071 exclusive of valuable cargoes Fatalities remained at 764.

The 2,026-ton Indra apparently sank rapidly. Nearby ships picked up one message: "SOS mine," and the vessel was not heard from again. Netherland ships, however, said the crew was saved by Finnish vessels.

It was the second neutral vessel sunk in two days. The Holland-America Line's freighter Binnendijk, loaded with American cargo, went down in the English Channel Oct. 8 after striking a mine.

The fifth week of the war showed a sharp drop in losses. Only six vessels were known to have met destruction as compared with 20 the first week, 17 the second, 11 the third, and 9 the fourth.

Marine observers interpreted the reduction to a temporary lapse brought on by diplomatic activities toward peace.

Known British losses totaled 33 ships, German 9, and French 2.

Neutrals rose to 21 with the Indra. Norway leads neutral losses with 5.

Meanwhile 29 members of the crew of the Greek steamer Mount Ida, which went aground off the British coast, were rescued by a lifeboat from Cromer, England.

Shore searchlights aided the rescue in a heavy storm. The Mount Ida went aground 32 miles east of Cromer, Oct. 9.

Capt. Nicholas Mavroleon said the ship grounded because there were no lights to guide it.

Ship Search

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Under questioning in the House of Commons, Mr. Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, announced that "certain representations" by the Netherlands regarding British detention and search of neutral ships were "now under consideration."

Mr. Cross argued, however, that Britain was doing its utmost "to conform to generally accepted principles of international law" in searching for contraband.

China Celebrates Independence

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 10 (AP)—Public places were festooned with pine boughs and paper lanterns today as Chinese patriots celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and establishment of the Republic.

Today is the third independence day observed since the outbreak of the undeclared war with Japan. The first was a month prior to the Chinese Government's withdrawal from Nanking and last year's was a fortnight prior to its move from Hankow to Chungking.

In an appeal to the Nation, Chinese Premier H. H. Kung last night declared traitors must be exterminated to crush the Japanese policy of "fighting Chinese with Chinese." He said Japanese political efforts would increase as their military successess diminished.

Blow at Traitors

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10 (AP)—The 28th anniversary of establishment of the Chinese Republic was marked today by appearance of circulars purporting to offer 10,000 Chinese dollars for the killing of Wang Ching-wei, dissident former Premier of the Central Government.

The circulars were signed, "Central Research Statistics Bureau." Sums ranging from 200 to 10,000 Chinese dollars ($14.64 to $732) were listed for the killing of 24 others whom the handbills called "traitors."

The names included Madame Wang Ching-wei, once a member of the Kuomintang (Government Party), along with her husband.

Wang issued a statement urging peace with Japan and overthrow of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Central Government, whom he called an "aspirant dictator."

The statement did not mention the All-China Government under Japanese domination which Wang has been working on and his silence on this point was taken to indicate a hitch had developed.

Grew in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (AP)—American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew returned to Tokyo today after a furlough in the United States.

Aboard the same liner, the Tatsuta Maru, was Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth, returning to Manila from a mission to Washington. Mr. Osmena arranged to talk with Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura during a brief stay in Tokyo.

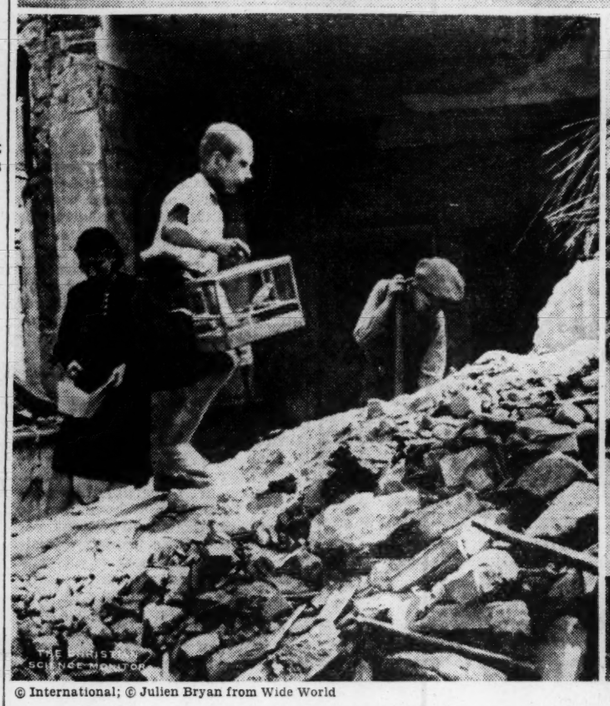
Hull's Greetings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Scretary of State, today cabled his good wishes for the welfare of China on the occasion of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic.

His cable, addressed to Lin Sen, Chairman of the Chinese National Government, read:

"Upon this national anniversary I am happy to extend to Your Excellency and through you to the people of China my sincere good wishes for the welfare of your country."

Two Tales of One City



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Pictures as Well as Words Can Bring 'Conflicts' in the News

For a Single Picture Does Not Always Tell the Whole Story

When Adolf Hitler rode in triumph into the captured city of Warsaw, the official German photographs of his entrance were taken in Pilsudski Square—one of the few sections of the city undamaged by aerial and artillery bombardment (top).

Today uncensored pictures of Warsaw have become available. For the first time they show a different scene than that which was pictured as German tanks and guns rumbled into the streets of the Polish Capital. Lower left, canary in the cage only possession this boy saved from ruins of his home. Ten persons were killed by a bomb at this place in the center of Warsaw near the Danzig station. Lower right, a modern apartment house near center of the city destroyed by new-type, delayed-explosion bomb.

Although, as a matter of policy, The Christian Science Monitor does not publish pictures of horror and destruction, it today opens its columns to the uncensored Warsaw pictures in order that they may be contrasted with the officially released photograph of the Germans entering Warsaw (at the top) republished from the columns of the Monitor of Oct. 6.

Pacifist Rolland Now Aids France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One of France's most famous authors, Romain Rolland, whose attitude during the World War was uncompromisingly pacifist and internationalist, has committed himself to full support of the present war, in which he sees a struggle for liberty and humanity. The text of the letter which he wrote to Premier Edouard Daladier, defining his position, is as follows:

"In these decisive days, when the French Republic is rising to bar the road to the Hitlerite tyranny, which is bursting over Europe, permit an old fighter for peace who has always denounced the barbarity, the perfidy, the frenzied ambition of the Third Reich, to express to you his entire devotion to the cause of the democracies, of France and of the world, which is today in danger.

"The sadness, the grandeur of such a conflict is—as you have nobly said—that it is, on our side, without hate for the unfortunate German people, which a most atrocious despotism opposes to ours, after having enslaved and degraded it. We appeal to the German people to deliver themselves.

"September recalls the anniversary of Valmy. At that time Goethe, pointing to the frontier of France, wrote: 'Here begins the land of liberty.' This is what it has remained. Liberty is the common treasure, the most precious of Humanity. It is Humanity that we are defending. Let Humanity help us to defend it."

Romain Rolland gave an eloquent and sympathetic description of the contrasted French and German temperaments in his long novel "Jean-Christophe." He is also well known for his studies of the lives of Beethoven and Goethe.

He exposed himself to much criticism from ardent French nationalists when during the World War he adopted an attitude which was summed up in his own phrase: "Above the battle." During the War and for many years afterwards he liver near Montreux, on Lake Geneva, in Switzerland; but recently he has returned to France. He recently wrote a short play, dealing with the French Revolution, unded the title: "The Play of Love and of Death," which was produced at the time of the celebration of the French national holiday, the fall of the Bastille.

For some years Romain Rolland adopted an attitude of enthusiastic admiration for the Soviet system in Russia, evidently taking at face value communist professions of antipathy to fascism, in which he had always seen the worst enemy of his pacifist, internationalist and humanitarian ideals. Eugene Lyons, a disillusioned admirer of the Soviet system, several years ago tried to convince M. Rolland that there was a serious discrepancy between the author's ideals and Soviet realities. Perhaps such recent developments as Mr. Stalin's pact with Herr Hitler and his invasion of Poland will bring about a change in M. Rolland's evaluation of the Soviets.

Italians Question Silence of Allies On Soviet Action

ROME, Oct. 10 (AP)—The newspaper Il Messaggero said today in a front page editorial that British and French "silence" on Soviet Russian intervention in Poland "cannot be explained."

"Newspapers, politicians and men who want war at all costs," Il Messaggero said, "do not spare their words to deplore the destiny of Poland and to condemn Germany's action, but not a single voice is raised to ask Russia the reason for her sudden intervention.

"They ask that Poland be given back and demand reconstruction of Poland, but nobody mentions the Polish provinces occupied by Soviet troops."

The editorial said the Russians had immediately inaugurated a Bolshevist program in occupied Polish territory, while the Germans had re-established order, reopened schools and aided suffering people.

Pioneer Railroad Town Gets Only Train Back

HONESDALE, Pa. (AP)—Honesdale's honor has been vindicated.

Famed as the scene of the first railroad locomotive run in the United States 110 years ago, this town of 5,500 lost its only passenger train service two weeks ago when the Erie Railroad discontinued the Honesdale-Lackawaxen run.

The Erie restored the service Oct. 9 without explanation.

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THERE'S quite a fraternity—or should we say sorority—among Bossies that supply Borden's Grade A Milk. And not every cow, despite her breeding and good looks, can make the grade. For one thing, she has to pass regular exams. Only healthy cows give pure, wholesome milk. And that pure milk, to bear Borden's famous Golden Crest insignia, must contain a uniformly high butterfat content. These are just a few of the Borden restrictions. A Borden Grade A Bossie has to live right, too, in spick-and-span milk barns. And there's a just-right way she must be milked for cleanliness and for purity. Which all adds up to that wholesome and nourishing daily favorite—Borden's Golden Crest Grade A. When may your Borden Man start leaving it at *your* doorstep? Borden's Farm Products.

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PRICED FOR EVERYBODY! *Coupes, $807 and up. Sedans, $853 and up. Delivered at Lansing, Mich. Car shown in large picture above: "Sixty" 4-Door Touring Sedan, $899. Prices include Safety Glass, Chrome Window Reveals, Bumpers, Spare Wheel, Tire, Tube, Dual Trumpet Horns, 2 Windshield Wipers, Vacuum Booster Pump, 2 Sun Visors. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories — extra. Prices subject to change without notice. General Motors Instalment Plan.*

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United Reich Ready For War or Peace

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Adolf Hitler today declared that Germany was determined to fight the war to the bitter end if necessary and once more laid responsibility for continuing the struggle on the Reich's adversaries.

In a 21-minute speech opening the Nazi Winter Relief Campaign, the Reichsführer said that he had expressed his country's "readiness for peace," but that if this were declined by the Western Allies the fight would go on.

The winter relief work, he demanded, must attain results never before achieved, not only because great tasks lie ahead caused by the war, but also because the world must be shown, he said, that rumors of disunion within the Reich are unfounded.

Germans must make common cause, the Führer said, "in battle, in victory and finally in peace."

"Germany must once and for all convince the world that it must be allowed to live undisturbed within its own living space."

'Insolent' Poland Demolished

"In a few weeks the state which thought it could threaten German interests most insolently (Poland) has been demolished—thanks to our soldiers and our military strategy," the Führer declared.

"What the future may bring we do not know. But of this we are certain: 'No Power on earth ever again will be able to force Germany to her knees.'

"They will not defeat us militarily, economically, or physically."

Tremendous cheering greeted this declaration, delivered in a speech in Berlin's huge Sportpalast opening the annual Winter Relief Campaign.

"Before us stands the eternal life of our people," he said. "Nothing can shake us. Nothing can bring us to despair. On the contrary whatever the other world may choose that it will get.

"The way ahead of us cannot be more difficult than that behind us. In pursuing this way we are strengthened by the fact that we have achieved a community of spirit in our nation."

Calls for Adequate Funds

The Führer, referring to his Reichstag speech of last Friday, said he had given "expression to our readiness for peace."

Herr Hitler said the winter relief work would be devoted chiefly to the Red Cross, which would practically be merged with it.

"Let no one henceforth think of the greatness of his sacrifice, but of the sacrifices of those who gave their all," he said. "Compared to their sacrifices those at home are nothing."

"This year's relief must exceed everything hitherto achieved," he added. "We want to show peoples abroad that silly attempts to find evidence of a lack of unanimity among us are vain. . . . We want to make them respect our constitution.

"We want to bring evidence of what we can endure and accomplish," the Führer declared and then added sarcastically:

"It is to be hoped that others can do as well. . . .

"The decision of peace or war lies with others. We simply have a grim determination to fight.

"The day must come when Germany, without being interfered with by others, can within its living space, mold its own destiny and partake of the goods of the world to which it has a right."

He received a great burst of cheers when he entered the hall shortly before 4 o'clock. He was accompanied by Rudolf Hess, his deputy for Nazi Party affairs, and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, who opened the meeting with a long report extolling the previous year's work.

Herr Hitler declared that "one reason for the jealousy of other nations lies in the fact that our achievements along social lines are such that they fear our socialistic ideas might cross our frontiers and knock at their doors."

Referring to his trips to the eastern (Polish) front, he said he had seen vast regions where people suffered much more than the Germans as a people do.

Goebbels Outlines Relief

Dr. Goebbels asserted that "figures of things actually achieved speak louder than the words of our opponents, especially in the warring democracies."

He said that a total of 535,300,000 marks (about $160,590,000) was raised last year and that the total for six years of Nazi administration of winter relief work was 2,250,000,000 marks.

The relief funds, he said, had been used for the rebuilding of the Sudetenland and the Bohemia-Moravian protectorate, Hitler Youth, Red Cross, and national welfare generally.

Dr. Goebbels asserted that 1,185,145 German citizens "gave their time without remuneration to this gigantic task."

Truce Denied

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Rumors that the Western Allies had asked for an armistice, that "the Chamberlain-Churchill Government" in Britain had resigned, and King George had abdicated caused excitement in Berlin for an hour this morning until they were denied by DNB, the official news agency.

DNB said the rumors were spread by certain "secret service agents." One persistent report was that a German radio station had radiocast news of an armistice—to be in effect until Oct. 18—but the Propaganda Ministry vigorously denied this.

The rumors caused numerous telephone inquiries to the Associated Press office, including one from the office of the former Crown Prince, others from Japanese and Italian correspondents, the American Chamber of Commerce, bankers, and attorneys.

Speech Delayed

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today postponed from Wednesday until Thursday the House of Commons speech in which he is expected to reply to Adolf Hitler's peace overtures.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Commons that the postponement had been decided on in order to allow fuller consultation with the Dominion Governments.

Bulgaria to Sell Food to Germany On Cash Basis

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 10 (AP)—Trade negotiations between Germany and Soviet Russia designed to provide food products for Germany were indicated today as a German agricultural products trade delegation which recently completed an agreement with Bulgaria prepared to leave for Moscow.

It was reported the conversations here resulted in an agreement for Bulgaria to sell meat, skins, hemp, and other products to Germany. Exportation of these products was prohibited with the start of the war.

The agreement was said to have been made on condition that the sales would be for cash and that Germany would supply Bulgaria with gasoline.

Balkans, Prize of Many Wars, Watch Rapid Changes

THE BALKANS
GERMAN POLAND
RUSSIAN POLAND
U S S R
GERMANY
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
TURKEY
GREECE
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
Black Sea
Army: 760,000
Negligible air force
Army: 1,800,000
800 planes
Army: 1,800,000
1,100 planes
Army: 580,000
100 planes
Army: 700,000
100 planes
Army: 650,000
1,000 planes
Germans poured through Carpathian passes in World war and pushed Rumanian army almost into Russia.
Slavs invasion of Balkans early in 6th century.
Militarized zones with fortifications under construction
Oil tankers sail from here.
Main path of conquerors for centuries. Romans, Turks, Crusaders, and Slavs used it.
Austro-German World war invasion. Allies drove back up this way to throw Central powers out of Serbia.
Turkey's "Maginot Line"—proposed and under construction
Albania gives Italy a hold in Balkans.
Turkish invasion of Balkans in mid-15th century
Dardanelles are key to sea route between Russia and outside world. British disastrously defeated trying to force this passage during World war.
Fortified port for Athens, and a Greek naval base.
Fortified Italian air and naval base.
NATURAL ROUTES OF INVASION
FORTIFIED AREAS
FORTIFICATIONS
WESTERN LIMIT OF SOVIET'S NEW INFLUENCE IN EUROPE?
BERLIN-BAGHDAD RAILROAD
OTHER MAIN RAILROADS
0 50 100 150 200
MILES

Mountainous Nations Need Large Armies to Defend Passes, Vulnerable on All Sides

Sizes of the armies of Balkan nations here include trained reserves. Military fortifications are weaker than those of Western Europe. | **The rivers, Morava, Vardar, and Danube, corridors of trade, have often been avenues for bringing in invaders.**

Russia and the Balkans: Bulgaria's Arms Are Open

By R. H. Markham
Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How do the small Balkan nations view the possibility of increasing Russian influence over them, now that Soviet Russia has occupied Eastern Poland? This question has been answered by The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan correspondent in a series of three articles of which the following, dealing with Bulgaria, is the first.

Bulgaria looks at the Russians moving into Europe without dismay—rather with satisfaction.

The Bulgarians are "Pravoslavs," that is, Eastern Orthodox Christians, and Russia is the "Holy Mother of the Pravoslav faith."

Of all minor Slavic tongues, none is so close to Russian as the Bulgarian.

The Bulgarians are Europe's warmest, most persistent yearners and the fire that heats their longings comes from Russia. Many of them are Communists. Lenin was as a savior to these Bulgarians.

Every Bulgarian child knows Gogol's stories. Every high school student can declaim Puskin's poems. There's not a laborer in factory or garden who doesn't sing, "Volga, Volga."

When a great Russian singer like the late Chaliapin comes to Sofia it's as a national holiday. When distinguished Russian dancers appear, every little Bulgarian clerk goes short of food in order to save money and buy a ticket. If Lenin had come to hold a meeting here, even the "Narodnyatsi" (Rock-ribbed Republicans) would have furtively gone to hear him.

Homecoming Days

If Czar Nicholas should drop down in Sofia's main square, even Bulgarian Communists would surreptitiously bare their heads.

Russia is Mother Russia, whether white or red. "Grandpa Ivan" is "Grandpa Ivan," whether he carries a cross or sickle. And when Russia returns to Europe again, it's like a homecoming for Bulgarians.

Russia freed Bulgaria from the Turkish sultans. The old citadel of Pleven in Northwest Bulgaria is a place for sacred pilgrimages, for there the Russian Army fought.

High Shipka Pass, in the midst of the Balkan Mountains, is considered holy ground, for there a Russian Army came to rescue a group of Bulgarian revolutionists defying a Turkish Army with stones and clubs. A Russian monastery nestles just below.

The peak "Vol" is visited yearly by whole masses of Bulgarian youth, for there fell Bulgaria's most commanding and brilliant revolutionary leader, Christo Botieff, who tried to arouse his brothers to fight against the Turks.

The most imposing statue in all the Balkan countries is that of the "Czar Liberator," in the center of Sofia. Sofia's finest boulevard, on which the youth of the capital take their promenades every evening is called "Czar Liberator," intimately, just "Tsarya." If you want to meet any Sofiote under 40 years of age wait on Tsarya an evening or so, and he'll certainly pass. The grandest European cathedral southeast of Budapest is Alexander Nevski, presented by Russia to Bulgaria. The gold on its magnificent domes seems to reflect light from Russia; the soft, dramatic pictures covering its walls speak of the warmth and devotion of Russian hearts.

Bulgaria is a new, rather primitive little country. It has learned much from Germany, but greatly dislikes German rigidity and German boots. It is deeply influenced by French clarity, ardor, versatility, attachment to freedom, but is more mystical than the French. It feels vast admiration for and gratitude toward the British, but doesn't like British practicality, lack of system, and conventional religiosity.

Contrasts

The Bulgarians like to be profound, basic, theoretic, universal. They may not be able to keep a village street clean, but burn with a passion to purify humanity; they cannot find a way to give their shepherd girls a schooling, but ardently seek a way to enlighten all mankind. That makes them feel at home with Russia. They scorn a hectic American revival meeting, but love to struggle all night with eternal, universal, moral problems.

A Bulgarian might refuse to chop kindling for his mother, and enjoy staying awake all night wrestling with his conscience for offending his mother. In all that, he clasps hands with the Russians and all the 200,000,000 Slavs.

Russia was the dream power that with a cross of gold and a sword of steel defended Christian Bulgarian "rayahs" from Moslem masters and freed Bulgarian peasants from a half millennial yoke. Russia is the land where for a century and a half romantic men conspired for high and hot ideas. Russia is the land of tender hearts, of music, art, and human fellowship. Russia is where men seize leisure, defy clocks, ignore wheels, and gather in mysterious, brooding companies, to consider great issues, of no practical importance. Bulgarians like all this.

Russia, also, is the rich donor, which may give Bulgaria back its "lost territories."

'No Peace With Hitler'—Daladier

(Continued from Page 1)

are fighting and will continue to fight until we obtain a guarantee of peace.

"If we demobilize now, again in six months we might have to face another aggression.

"If we called for peace now and then in six months sent our men back to the lines under the bombardment of German planes no Frenchman would pardon us.

"The German soldiers in the trenches must be saying to themselves perhaps our Government opposed Versailles . . . but our Government has also taken Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

"The cause which the French soldier is defending is a just cause, and one of which he may be proud.

"The French Government will show itself worthy of the confidence extended to it by all of its sons."

Allies Seen by German Author Fighting for German Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 10—Dr. Thomas Mann, self-exiled German author and now lecturer in the humanities at Princeton University, today described "the terrible decision" he has been forced to make between a system which he declared he "despised" and "a Germany which has contributed so much to the spiritual achievements of humanity." His announcement was contained in a signed editorial appearing in the Daily Princetonian, campus news organ.

In spite of the fact that "I cannot overlook the fact that not the guilty leaders are facing destruction and bloodshed, but the German people itself," Dr. Mann continued, "the democracies today stand for all that is good and just, for right and truth and freedom. They are not merely fighting for their national interests, but for Germany's freedom, too, and so our hearts are with them.

"All that we can wish and hope for is that out of the mournful process a better and happier Europe may emerge in which the German spirit as we knew and cherished it will have its adequate share and domain, as a free and equal member of a united continent."

Lanier Club Pays Costs of Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRYON, N. C.—The Lanier Library has been in successful operation here for 48 years without aid of public funds. A memorial to Sidney Lanier, the poet, who spent his last years in Tryon, the library was instituted in 1891, through the efforts of the Lanier Club of women. The present building dates from 1905.

From the beginning, the library has been financed and directed by the Club, which assesses membership dues of $5, $10, and $25 a year, gives teas and entertainments, and sponsors lectures. The Club today has 181 members. Nonmembers pay $2 yearly for a library card, and children pay 50 cents. The rooms are open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The librarian, Miss Mary F. Carpenter, has classified and catalogued the books, which number more than 9,000 volumes. Miss Carpenter reported a circulation of 15,686, with 373 borrowers, last year. She noted for the Holden Reading Room, gift of James S. Holden of Detroit, an equipment of 34 magazines and two daily newspapers, along with a collection of reference books.

Georgia Power Co. Plans New Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Power Company has announced that it will begin at once to construct at Macon a 60,000 horsepower steam powered electric generating plant of 40,000 kilowatts capacity. Cost will be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, and work of construction will extend over a period of many months.

Significant of the important central place in the State this plant is designed to serve, is its alternative arrangement for handling coal, oil or natural gass as fuel. Natural gas was piped into north central Georgia several years ago, from north Louisiana fields, and has become a major industrial fuel since then.

The plant is to be an important additional link in the super-power chain that was mapped out by power strategists of the Nation when the TVA planning first took prominent place in utility considerations.

National Guard Drills Doubled By New Army Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Twice-weekly drills for the more than 200,000 officers and men of the National Guard have been included in the War Department's expanded Army training plans.

The drills will be supplemented by over-night week-end field exercises for Guard units in as large concentrations as possible.

National Guard division commanders and staff officers and high ranking reservists will be trained in commanding large massess of troops by taking part in the special field maneuvers of seven regular Army divisions this coming winter in the South and West. They will be rotated in command of the regulars, officials indicated.

Guardsmen now drill only once a week. They are limited by law to 60 drills a year, so Congress likely will be asked to change this.

State Labels Canned Food For Virginia Housewives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia State Division of Markets' new quality label, designed to induce housewives to buy by certified quality of commodies as well as by name, has appeared on canned goods. Heretofore, the markers have been seen only on eggs, but they are expected to appear on additional products within the next few months.

It is the division's hope, according to J. H. Meek, director, that housewives eventually will go to the market and do their daily buying solely by the red and the blue labels, each set off by a map of Virginia and each signifying a certain quality.

Plenty of Rain in Mobile Says the Weather Report

According to the United States Weather Bureau in Washington, Mobile, Ala., gets more rain than any other United States city above 25,000 population.

Reich Bows to Soviet In Major Baltic Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

tled, have now quietly acquiesced in a transfer of Germans who have been an integral part of Baltic developments for six centuries.

Almost incomprehensible to the average German is the fact that the solution of the South Tirol problem should be made by the transfer of Austrians there, since Herr Hitler has always maintained, when it suited him, the theory of "blood and soil," namely that every race is bound immovably to the land where it found itself. That change, though made on grounds of friendship with Italy, was nevertheless considered as a surrender on Herr Hitler's part. How much more so is this new action in the Baltic States.

100,000 Affected

Herr Hitler has ordered all Germans to come to the Third Reich and the number involved will be about 100,000 if the affected German minority in Latvia is estimated at the very minimum of 55,000, Lithuania, 34,000, and Estonia 16,000. Many of them are descendants of members of the Order of Teutonic Knights which since the thirteenth century has acted as the advance guard of Teutonism. They initiated the so-called "Drang nach Osten," or drive to the east which later was associated with the Baltic Barons. In the capitals of all Baltic States, in Tallinn, Riga, and Kaunas, evidences of their power and prestige remain to this day, particularly in the architecture.

Now the Germans must leave their centuries-old home and return to the Reich at the dictate of a man who was expected to be their liberator.

Having been evacuated so suddenly, these people have had to make arrangements in two or three days to sell their property, businesses, and household effects and leave in five German ships awaiting them at Riga, Libau, and Windau. Their going probably has been eased somewhat by the fact that thousands of Russian troops were simultaneously marching in to occupy the garrisons and sites of future air and naval bases granted Russia by agreements recently concluded with these small States when their representatives were invited to go to Moscow for discussions.

Germany Explains

Germany has explained this action to its own people by declaring that these German emigrants must now be recalled in order to populate the areas conquered from Poland.

"If for Germany," writes the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz regarded as a spokesman of the German Foreign Office, "the moment has now come to recall her nationals from the Baltic States, the urgency lies only in the fact that people are needed in the restored German east territory [Poland] to introduce German order there.

"Not only were a round million of Germans driven from this territory after Versailles, but the economic and cultural character of this land was wrested away by all possible means and destroyed in favor of the Poles."

Much will undoubtedly be written about this resettlement of Germans in the future, so that for the moment it is necessary to consider the effects upon the Baltic States and particularly the increased Russian influence there.

Through its recent negotiations and the withdrawal of all German influence, Russia becomes the predominant power in the Baltic, it already controls the eastern coastline as far south as East Prussia, and threatens to dominate Finland and be a serious menace to Sweden. Russia has succeeded by negotiation and agreement in gaining access to the Baltic Sea, and so regaining the position which Czarist Russia occupied before the Brest-Litovsk agreement of 1918. In fact, Russia's situation is now much more advantageous, for not only is Germany too weak to effectively oppose Moscow, but the Soviets also hold to a social theory which can at least win temporary control over many peasants, and so counteract to some extent the objections previously held against the Czarist regime.

Dual Domination

In pre-1914 days the Baltic was dominated by two powers, Russia and Germany, with the British fleet making a ceremonial visit once a year to prove that the Kattegat and the Sound were not closed to warships. But today in this area, which is more a muddle of languages than a great class of races, Russia alone at the moment appears to have the last word.

Russia's triumphs, first in Poland, then in Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania were so easily obtained that Moscow has also invited Finland to send a representative to Moscow for conversations. The former Premier, Dr. Juhis Paasikivi, now Finnish Minister to Sweden, arrives there today for this purpose. Reliable reports indicate that Russia desires from Finland concessions which will give the Soviet practical control of both the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland, through concessions in the Aaland Islands which guard the entrance to the former and Hogland Island in the latter.

Sweden Watches Russia

Whether Finland is prepared to yield as easily as the smaller Baltic States is still unknown. Reports from Helsingfors indicate that Finns are not only aware of what the invitation to Moscow means just now, but also that they are determined to defend their independence. It is further emphasized that their representative can only institute initial negotiations and that the Finnish Parliament must ratify any definite agreement. Meanwhile, Finland's army of 140,000 is now under arms.

Russia's new influence in northern Europe is being carefully observed by Sweden which occupies the western side of the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia, for Russia's influence in Finland might be a serious blow to Sweden, particularly since some of Sweden's richest mineral deposits lie in the northern regions near the Swedish-Finnish frontier. Sweden sees again the resurgence of its old enemy Russia in the Baltic—the bitter centuries-old struggle between Sweden and Russia is evidenced in the ancient fortress of Sveaborg which guards the Finnish capital of Helsingfors.

Germany's concessions to Russia in the Baltic undoubtedly are due to the former's weakness at the present time, but it is also clear that the Reich expects some compensation in the way of help, both material and diplomatic, if not military. The material help, it is suggested, could be granted in the form of increased Russian supplies of raw materials essential to Germany. Much is made of reports on the possibilities of Russia's saving the Reich from the consequences of the Anglo-French blockade, but most experts are skeptical regarding the extent to which Germany will benefit, particularly since Russia's own supplies are not too high and also because of the transportation difficulties. As to diplomatic help, it remains to be seen whether this will go beyond condemning the democracies as "warmongers" and press attacks on Britain and France as capitalist countries. Russia will desire nothing better than to be left alone to consolidate its position in the Baltic States for some time to come.

Reich Minorities In Other Countries

Statistics on the German-speaking population of non-German European countries vary greatly. The following estimates are from established sources:

Rumania, 850,000 to 900,000.
Yugoslavia, 500,000.
Hungary, 250,000 to 500,000.
Latvia, 60,000 to 70,000.
Lithuania, 40,000 to 50,000.
Estonia, 15,000 to 20,000.
Tirol, 200,000.
Russian-occupied Poland, 70,000 to 100,000.
Luxemburg and Liechtenstein, 300,000.
Italy, 250,000.

Germans Quit Tirol

BOLZANO, Italy, Oct. 10 (AP)—The movement of German residents from the South Tirol Province of Bolzano is well under way, it was revealed yesterday in an article in Artesia Augusta written by Giuseppe Mastromattei, Prefect of the Province.

[Last July Germany and Italy reached an agreement for repatriation of South Tirol Germans. The latest population figures then showed the population of South Tirol, renamed Alto Adige by the Italians, at 300,000, of which 200,000 were German-speaking Italians, 90,000 Italians of Italian speech, and 10,000 foreigners, mostly Germans.]

"The first departures have taken place, and others will occur gradually as problems involved in the transfer are settled," the article said.

Foreign Sub Reported; Destroyer Departs

KEY WEST, Fla. (AP)—The United States destroyer Rueben James steamed out to sea and a formation of Navy patrol planes flew here from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Oct. 9, following a report that a foreign submarine and two "non-American" tankers had been sighted off the Florida Keys.

Stephen T. Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt, reported the Navy's neutrality patrol had sighted the vessels 20 miles from Key West. Mr. Early said the submarine possibly was the same vessel which was discovered last week off Miami.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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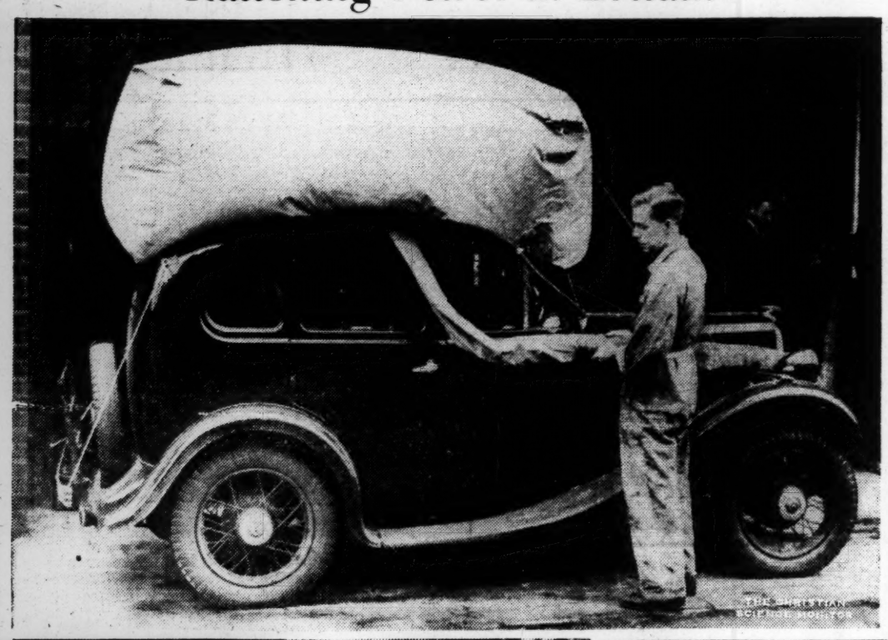
Rationing Petrol in Britain



Wide World

It Has Amusing Sidelights

Arnold G. Wilson (above) takes on a load of gas. His car can also use petrol. The lower picture shows a young woman driver tearing off a rationing coupon on the first day the restrictions went into effect.

Bicycles and Horsecabs Emerge As Britain Limits Petrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—It is said here that motorists are now appreciating more than ever the pleasures of bicycling—due not only to the autumn beauty of the countryside, but also to the fact that in these days you can get more out of a bicycle pump than a petrol pump.

This comment may follow the old British custom of being serious about jokes and joking about serious things, but with petrol rationed for private motorists at the equivalent of one pint a day for small cars and up to about two for large cars there is more than a grain (or should it be a carburetor full?) of truth in it. The actual ration for the smallest cars is five gallons monthly. Bigger automobiles get more. Theoretically all have sufficient for 200 miles monthly.

Generally speaking what has happened has been that motoring for pleasure has been called off owing to the "roadup sign" in Europe. It is true that some motorists save their daily pint so as to be enabled to make a fortnightly outing—at an estimated cost, counting tax, insurance, and garage, and working on the basis of the small mileage now allowed, of more than $2 a mile. But for the most part those who motor nowadays are doing work of some kind. Extra rations are allowed motorists who are using their cars for business.

Even so the gasoline problem has not been solved for many businessmen since extra rations are still limited. For instance, taxi drivers, with three gallons a day each, find they can only drive half as far as usual. Commercial travelers in the north are solving the problem by pooling their resources: Jones takes Smith and Brown along with him on Monday, and Smith takes Brown and Jones on Tuesday, and so on. Automobile associations are fixing similar schemes among their members.

All this may be bad for motorists, but it's good for the growlers. We don't mean grumblers who are few and far between—fewer and further between even than motorists. The growlers referred to are the London horsecabs, known by that name, which are now coming back on the streets to compete with the bowler-hatted cabby. They are making the best of the situation—like the many motorists now turned cyclists who are quite bent on making the best of it.

Captain of Junk Is Ready to Quit Ocean Adventure

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 10 (AP)—Capt. John Anderson, master of the Chinese junk Tai Ping (Little Wind), wracked by a Pacific typhoon (big wind) during its 105-day crossing from Shanghai, is ready to quit his adventures on the high seas.

"I think I've had enough and will find smooth waters for the rest of my journeying around," C. T. Foot, wireless operator aboard the steamship Princess Norah, quoted Captain Anderson. Mr. Foot arrived today from Quatsino, Vancouver Island, where the junk is awaiting a tow to Puget Sound en route to San Francisco.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Ship Discoverer found the Tai Pring drifting off Vancouver Island recently, the vessel's water supply fouled by sea water and food virtually exhausted.

Five other junks which left the Chinese coast about the same time as the Tai Ping, including that of author-adventurer Richard Halliburton, never were heard from.

Aboard the Tai Ping with Captain Anderson were his wife and brother and a crew of three Norwegians.

Presbyterian War View Given

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Dr. Walter D. Howell, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, declares his Church will never again be "misled" into approving American participation in a foreign conflict.

Recalling in an interview that the Church indorsed United States entry in the World War, the Philadelphian exclaimed:

"That was a mistake! We were told, and believed that the last war was a 'war to end all wars' and to establish for all time the security of Democracy. As such we approved the entry of the United States. In fact, we virtually 'blessed' the war throughout our churches. Today we know how false that theory was and how grossly we were misled. We make no secret of our refusal to believe any idealistic arguments for participation by this Country in someone else's fight."

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German Radiocasts Woo French Troops

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—Loudspeakers have made their appearance as a frontline weapon on the West front in Europe.

The Germans have adopted the same technique that was perfected in the Spanish civil war during which almost daily broadcasts from opposing lines became commonplace.

French advance outposts reported that the broadcasts concentrated on portions of Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech which stressed friendship for France.

"The Germans erected loudspeakers alongside machine guns and anti-tank cannon," French reports asserted.

Heavy German guns which had been shelling French positions stopped firing when the broadcasts in German and French began.

The loudspeakers were so powerful the French reported they could be heard far behind the firing line.

Increasing German activity led allied military observers to expect a possible limited offensive by the Germans to recapture German territory now held by the French before winter begins. There are only three weeks of October left before winter settles down over the Saarland and the Palatinate and it is believed that if the Germans are considering an offensive it is likely to be limited to objectives which they might have prospects of taking quickly.

Air Gain Shown

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood said in Parliament today that the Royal Air Force had made a "complete photographic map of the Siegfried Line," which forms Germany's west-wall fortifications.

Reporting on British air activities in the war, he said submarines were sighted on 72 occasions during the first four weeks of war and 34 attacks were made, some of which were "undoubtedly successful."

Sir Kingsley asserted that the latest British fighting planes were "definitely better than German counterparts."

In the first two weeks of war, 10,000 men were accepted for Air Force duty, he said, telling of the rapid expansion of the air arm of British defenses. More than 100 naval convoys were escorted by Air Force planes in the first four weeks.

Sir Kingsley mentioned "almost daily" clashes between German and British planes and said a German Messerschmidt fighter had fallen intact into French hands, permitting the British to "test our convictions" that British fighters were better.

As evidence of British air power he told of British planes covering "the whole length of Germany, from the Saar to the North Sea, all without serious interruption" on a scouting flight.

The planes landed safely in England, he said, and photographs taken on the flight went into a map of the Siegfried Line.

The Air Minister referred scornfully to German comment on a British night flight over Berlin which he quoted as saying that Berlin citizens "slept quietly during its progress."

"Our airmen, on their return, spoke of the firing and the searchlights that they encountered, so we can only conjecture that the people of Berlin must be very heavy sleepers."

Sir Kingsley added that he hoped Berliners were wakeful enough the next day to read British propaganda leaflets which "Hitler describes as these 'wretched leaflets.'"

Food for British

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The flow of troops to the front continues and the Government has intensified war economic efforts. Lord Stamp, noted economist, was appointed President of the Interdepartmental Committee on Co-ordination and two other economists were named to assist him. They were Mr. Henry Clay, economic adviser to bank of England, and H. D. Henderson, former secretary to the Economic Advisory Council.

The Government announced it was purchasing the whole of staple crops grown in Britain for next year's harvest at prices to be fixed "in the light of prevailing circumstances." The Ministry of Supply announced it had bought enough soleleather to keep the army shod well into next year.

The Board of Trade considered the possibility of closing stores found to be "grossly profiteering."

Workers in the bedding trade asked twopence an hour "cost of living bonus."

Authoritative sources said a group of civil service employees who had been moved to the country complained that living conditions there were unsatisfactory.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce complained to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that new taxes provided in the war emergency budget were bound to slow up trade.

The Archbishop of Canterbury told an audience of 3,500 German Jewish refugees that Britain's aim in the war was to rid Germany of "tyranny."

Swiss on Guard

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 10 (AP)—A Swiss Army communiqué warned the public today to seek refuge in bomb shelters when motors are heard overhead—and not to go sightseeing.

"Planes with or without bombs," the communiqué said, "may fall on our territory. Other planes may drop bombs or proceed to fire over our territory. Shells from antiaircraft batteries also may cause some damage by falling in our territory."

To date there have been 10 officially recognized violations of the Swiss border by aircraft of belligerents. Five of these were ascribed to the French and five to the Germans.

Swiss antiaircraft gunners have strict orders to fire at any warplanes crossing the border from France or Germany.

In Basel, which is close to both the French and German frontiers, residents have rushed to rooftops or other vantage points at the sound of airplane motors or antiaircraft guns. The communiqué warned particularly against this practice.

Two Classes Called

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—Posters appeared on all billboards today signed by the Chief of Police stating that the classes of 1911 and 1912 had been called up "without public notification."

The posters said that all those who had not received the order by today must nevertheless report immediately to police stations.

They further announced that all members of the reserve (Ersatz-Reserve Zwei) and militia (Land-Wehr Zwei) may be used in labor battalions. These men largely are untrained and in most cases over the usual military age. They are requested to report at precinct police stations not later than Oct. 15.

Powers Promise to Observe Treaty in Handling Prisoners

WASHINGTON Oct. 10 (AP) — Great Britain, Germany, and France have promised the United States that they will abide by the rules for treatment of prisoners of war contained in a 1929 Geneva treaty.

The State Department sent notes to the three nations as a preliminary to undertaking the work of checking treatment of British and French prisoners in Germany. This is in line with the American agreement to look after Anglo-French interests in the Reich.

The notes asked for assurances that the powers would regard the rules of the Geneva convention as applicable to the present war. Affirmative replies have been received from all.

Ready for Inspection

The State Department therefore, is prepared to go ahead with inspection of German prison camps containing British or French officers and soldiers.

The rules, which American diplomatic officials must see applied, guarantee a prisoner of war against confiscation of his money and personal effects and against being mistreated in any way for refusal to give information regarding his Army.

He may be put to work, but his labors can have no direct connection with the prosecution of the war. He must be paid the same wage scale as civilian employees doing the same kind of work in the same district.

He must be given every needful attention and, if seriously ill or injured, must be sent back to his own country.

If he is charged with a criminal offense, he must be given a public trial.

Prisoners may appoint an agent for their camp to represent them with the power holding them prisoner and with the power assuming protection of their interests.

Officer Keeps Rank

If the prisoner is an officer, he must be given special treatment. He cannot be confined in the same camp with private soldiers; his insignia of rank cannot be taken from him; he must be paid the same compensation received by equivalent officers of the detaining power. He cannot be made to work unless he asks for it, and then suitable work must be provided for him.

American diplomatic officials in Germany will make periodic inspections of the prison camps, attend trials, authenticate prisoners' wills, and other documents, and communicate with Britain and France in their regard.

Poles Ask Work

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Marcel Junod, international Red Cross official visitor to German prison camps, said in a report released here Oct. 9 that all Polish prisoners in three camps he inspected had asked for work.

Dr. Junod added that many prisoners already had been released for work on farms in Germany.

The first camp visited, Dr. Junod said, was Itzhehoe, 35 miles from Hamburg, where he said he found 900 Polish officers, 200 orderlies, two British and two French aviators.

The second was at Bromberg, with 32 officers, 600 soldiers, and 2,500 civilians, all Polish. The third was at Harmenstein, near Neustettin, with 1,500 Polish prisoners of various ranks.

Dr. Junod said the German Red Cross and German military authorities co-operated fully during his visits.

Red Cross Aided

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Lord Nuffield, Britain's largest automobile manufacturer, today celebrated an anniversary by contributing £100,000 to the Red Cross.

Lord Nuffield had offered to make the contribution when public donations would total £250,000. This mark was reached Oct. 6.

In the excitement of receiving Lord Nuffield's large check, an attendant nurse forgot to pin a flag day emblem on the donor.

Reds Concentrate Forces To Back Drive in Baltic

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP)—Reports of concentration of Russian naval power in the Gulf of Finland emphasized today the vigor of Soviet Russia's drive to regain the dominant position in the Baltic Sea it held before the World War.

Dispatches from Kronstadt, the big naval base near Leningrad, said that a "whole armada of battleships" was massed there and that naval and military activity was unceasing.

Kronstadt is only a few miles from Finland's territorial waters.

Red-Latvian Pact

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Government today ratified the Russian-Latvia Pact giving Russia use of three Latvian ports as naval bases.

The agreement provided:

1. Three Latvian ports are set aside as Russian naval bases.
2. Russia is to sell Latvia munitions at low cost.
3. Both parties are to extend military aid in case of aggression.
4. Neither party is to conclude a treaty directed against the other.
5. Each party will observe the sovereignty and social system of the other.

Sweden on Guard

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Swedish Government, concerned over possible consequences of Finnish-Russian consultations scheduled to start this week in Moscow, yesterday ordered 100,000 men of its defense forces to be held in service beyond their scheduled release date.

The Swedish Government has started construction of the first bombproof shelters in Stockholm.

Swedish authorities estimated they could place 600,000 men of various degrees of military training in the field if necessary. The regular army strength before the European crisis was estimated at 60,000.

The Swedish Army announcement took note of a "change in the foreign situation" but expressed no alarm.

Agree on Estonia

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 10 (AP)—Difficulties between Soviet Russia and Estonia over the prospective entry of 20,000 Red soldiers in fulfillment of the mutual assistance agreement of Sept. 29 were reported solved overnight, making entry possible today.

Authoritative sources said the date and route of the march into Estonia were incorporated in a suplementary agreement which might be signed at today's sitting of the Russian-Estonian Commission.

In official quarters the only statement was that the Soviet forces would cross into Estonia at Narwa and proceed to the coastal points, probably by way of Haapsalu and Virtsu, avoiding Tallinn.

[The mutual assistance agreement gave the U. S. S. R. the right to maintain naval bases and airdromes on the Islands of Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiuma (Dago) in the port city of Paldiski (Baltiski.]

No explanation was given for the change in the tempo of arrangements which informants had said yesterday might not be completed until late next week.

It was learned that two Soviet representatives sought to arrange for the entry of 20,000 men, including mechanized units, to travel by road under the supervision and escort of Estonian police.

Propaganda Minister Ants Oidermaa broadcast last night that the Russians were coming not as conquerors but as allies and friends.

[Estonian sources consulted at Helsingfors, Finland, said Estonian police and other civil officials would remain in authority over the places to be occupied. Concurrent emigration of Germans was arranged, it was said, with the emigrants to be compensated for stationary property, German church properties would go to the Estonian Evangelical Church. All German priests were reported moving.]

Nazi Disfranchise Von Starhemberg

BERLIN (AP) — Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, exiled former Vice-Chancellor of Austria and former leader of the disbanded Austrian Fascist Army, the Heimwehr, was deprived of German citizenship Oct. 10 by the Nazi Government and his property was confiscated.

His disfranchisement was published in the Official Gazette together with the names of 155 others, most of whom were Jews.

[The Prince, who is now in France, recently asked permission of the Sureté Nationale to organize an Austrian brigade to fight Germany. The offer was taken under advisement.]

Vesuvius Shrouded By Smoke Screen

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10

How famous Vesuvius, Italy's active volcano, was brought into line when it refused to co-operate during blackouts of Naples was told last night by a Baltimorean just back from Europe.

When Naples was blacked out as a precaution just before the war started, he said, Vesuvius shot its flames skyward as usual, a beacon any airman might follow directly to the Naples area.

The next time the air alarm sounded, Italian warplanes zoomed up and laid a smoke screen around Vesuvius.

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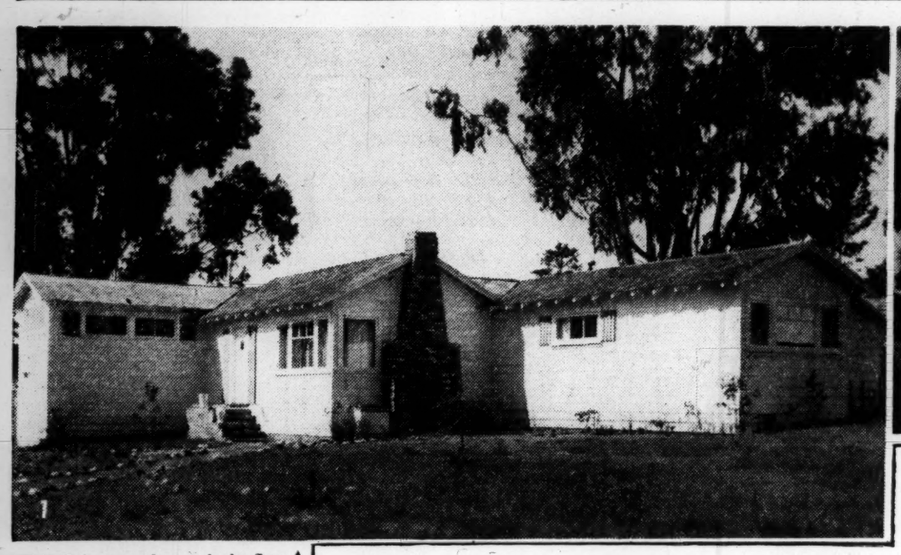
A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts



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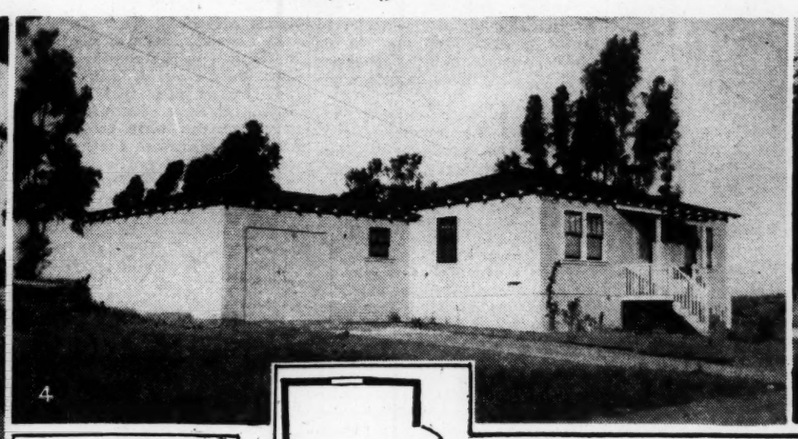

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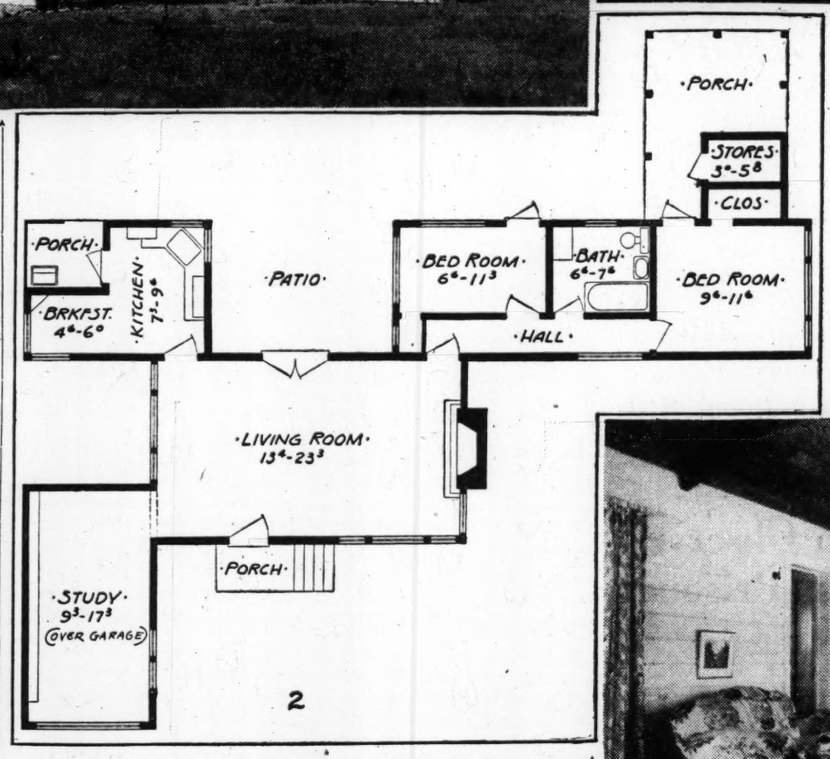
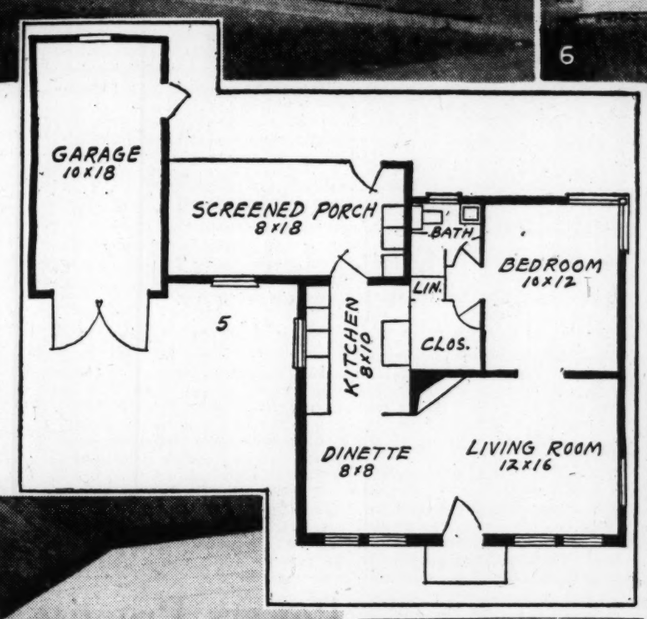
Above are front and back views of a one-bedroom house in the Los Gatos low-cost project, this one costing $2,200. The rear seems the more inviting picture of the two, with its screened porch, 8 feet by 18, and its commodious garage. Plan at left (5) shows arrangement of the rooms, and indicates that a fireplace is included. Photos by courtesy Effie Walton and Co.





This five-room house is in Los Gatos, a few miles south of Santa Clara in California. It cost $2,800, the highest figure for any in a group of tastefully designed homes in which central heating is not necessary, due to the moderate climate.

Adventure In Cheap Houses

By Katherine Morrison

Los Gatos, Calif.

Is it possible to build houses at a minimum cost which will approximate more expensive homes in comfort and good taste? This is a question asked by thousands who are depending on low fixed incomes or small salaries. The answer is 'yes,' if people are willing to supplement their modest outlay of money with a liberal expenditure of ideas—ingenuity, foresight and discrimination.

These imponderable but valuable assets have been put to excellent service in the development of a restricted area in Los Gatos. This development was the outcome of a long standing need. Over a period of years, a real estate office headed by a woman, had received inquiries from people who could afford only the purchase of low priced homes for cash or on easy monthly payments. Practically nothing was available for them except old houses, usually inconveniently planned and often in a doubtful state of repair. So insistent was this demand for inexpensive, easily run modern dwellings, that this agent finally decided that a group of such houses would be a sound investment.

Attractive Sites Secured

Fortunately it was possible to secure an attractive undulating acreage with fine views of the encircling hills within easy access of the shopping district of the town. Another member of the firm in question was a woman with a gift for planning along practical yet artistic lines. Added to these happy circumstances was the discovery of a builder who did good work at reasonable rates.

One of the first houses to be built was the largest in the group. The family for whom it was intended belong to the small salaried professional class. The problem was to combine the lowest cost of construction with the needs of people used to good surroundings with a definite standard not only of order in housekeeping but of discriminating taste in decoration. A certain degree of privacy for one member of the family was imperative.

A glance at the accompanying plan and illustrations (1 and 2) gives an idea of how this problem was worked out. The customary frontage of these lots is 65 feet. This house, with its grounds, occupies two lots. There was therefore plenty of space for a rambling type of dwelling. It would have been easy to build a long rectangle with possibly a short wing at right angles. This house has a much less familiar but more agreeable outline. This is shown in two views in the group here.

The main body is the living room which has views in all four directions. At one end is the garage with the space above utilized as a library. This low ceilinged room is approached by a short flight of steps leading out of the living room. At the other end of this room is a wing consisting of two small bedrooms with a bath room between them. At the back of the house is an even smaller wing containing the kitchen, breakfast alcove and a screened porch for the wash tub and storage heater.

The end of the living room which gives access to the library on the one side and the kitchen on the other is lighted by a very large window. Under it is a long trestle table with benches. So it is almost as easy to serve meals there as in the breakfast alcove. Facing this well lighted dining table is a large brick fireplace. Opposite the front door is a large French window leading onto a patio at the back.

3

The living-room in the five-room house has windows on four sides and is 23 feet by 13. Walls are cream painted pine; ceiling of the same wood, stained and waxed; the floor is oak. A door at left of fireplace opens into the bedroom wing, and at left in this view are seen draperies of a French window that opens onto a patio. This living-room occupies the center section of the whole structure, as it appears in the exterior at top left. Photos copyright by K. Morrison.

Contrasting with the low ceiling of the library, one side of which is lined with book shelves, is the height of the living room. Its arched ceiling is paneled with knotty pine boards cut to a uniform width, tongued and grooved. These boards are stained to match the adzed redwood beams which support the roof.

The same adzed redwood is used to frame the library door and for the lintel over the fireplace. The walls of the living room are similar to the ceiling, only this paneling is painted cream color instead of being stained and waxed. The floor of the living room is oak but the other floors are pine. The outer walls are of rustic pine.

When it is realized that this house cost less than $2,800 and yet contains a large living room, two bedrooms, a library, kitchen with breakfast alcove, has a plan specially designed for privacy and pleasing external effect, it will be seen how much thought and resourcefulness have been devoted to it. This $2,800 is admittedly a low figure, but almost anywhere along the California coast it should be possible to duplicate this house for a price somewhere between $2,800 and $3,000.

This particular plan would lend itself to several interesting adaptations. For example, the wing containing the two bedrooms could be widened which would make the rooms a better size. This would cost about $200. Alternatively, the existing space could be utilized for one large single bedroom; or, another room could be added at the back. If the space over the garage were not needed for a study or a library, it could be converted into an extra bedroom. So this plan could be changed to satisfy the requirements of a smaller or larger household and yet retain its distinctive central living room.

A Three Room House with Garage

Several of the other houses are cheaper than the one just described. A popular type of plan is the one illustrated. It has been used for a house whose views and plan are at 4, 5, and 6.

The front door opens directly into the living room which has a rustic brick fireplace cleverly set up in a corner next to the wall separating the living room from the kitchen. Thus the position of the fireplace helps to isolate one end of the living room from the other. The end next to the kitchen becomes a cozy dining alcove with corner windows.

Opening out of this living room is the bedroom which has a large closet and an adjoining shower bath. Between the kitchen and the garage is a screened porch with a wash tub in a recess. This recess can be curtained off so that the porch may serve as an extra bedroom or a dining room.

On one side the screened porch has a single wall but the rest of the house has double walls with an air space between, paneling inside and siding outside. Some of these three room bungalows are heated by gas floor furnaces and one by an oil burner which cost $65 extra. The houses themselves cost only $2,200 to build. Their plans are so labor saving and their interiors so attractive that they would make an ideal weekend home for business or professional women. They would also be extremely suitable for couples who wanted a summer cottage where very little housekeeping was required.

In the long dining-room, the table is laid as if to receive guests, covered with an old red and white checked cloth and set with old pewter, glass, and china. Oil lamps are placed at convenient intervals. A "log-cabin catch all" hangs on the wall. This is a series of hand-woven rush baskets, graduating in size from the largest which is at the bottom, attached rigidly to a wall support.

The kitchen is furnished with its original stove and utensils of all kinds, such as corn huskers, churns, iron pots and pans. The shelves of the "buttery" are filled with crocks and jars ready for use. The long shed opening from the kitchen is where the trunks of the guests were unloaded from the stage.

Off the dining-room is the barber shop, one of the most unique rooms in the old inn, containing its original furnishings, the stiff settee, the horse-hair covered mahogany sofa, the barber chair is of mahogany in empire style, with swan's neck arm supports. Seat, headrest, and arms are upholstered in plush. The mirror is heavy and ornate, having once been gilded.

The seventeen rooms of the Brick Walker Tavern, across the highway, are filled with a dealer's collection of English and American antiques. A notable feature of the ballroom on the third floor is its platform for the musicians, with its assembly of old-fashioned musical instruments. L. J. G.

An Early Michigan Tavern

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the coming of the white man, two important Indian trails crossed at what is now the little village of Cambridge Junction, in the Irish Hills region of Michigan. It was but natural that the pioneer settlers should follow these same routes, one of which leads from Ohio to the North, and the other from Detroit to Chicago.

At Cambridge Junction, therefore, an enterprising person named Sylvester Walker, afterward a member of the State Legislature, built, in 1832, a commodious two-story tavern, which served for many years as a stopping place for stagecoach passengers along these two important routes. The venture prospered exceedingly. Mr. Walker entertained such guests as Daniel Webster, Harriet Martineau, and James Fenimore Cooper.

The New Walker Inn—1854

In 1854 he built a second tavern, a large and elegant brick building, across the road from the Old Walker. This new building contained, in addition to a great dining-room, parlors, and many guest-chambers, a huge ballroom which occupied the whole third floor. The new building was opened with impressive ceremonies, dances, and theatrical performances, attended by guests from miles around the little community.

But now in the paths of the Indians and the covered wagon and the stagecoach automobiles speed over broad concrete highways. With their coming the Inns gradually lost their patronage, and filling stations sprang up at the two remaining corners of the intersection. In 1922 both buildings were purchased by Frederick Hewitt. The Old Walker had been abandoned and was in a pitiful state of disrepair. This he restored as nearly as possible to its former condition. The neighborhood was combed for old furniture, and most of the pieces which originally belonged to the inn found their way back to its hospitable rooms. The place is now classed officially as one of Michigan's museums.

A New England Type of Building

The white clapboards, the twelve-paned windows, the low-studded rooms, are reminiscent of New England. As one enters the small hallway, with its steep staircase, on one side is the old parlor. This contains, among other pieces, a handsome mahogany secretary with inlay of birdseye maple, mahogany sofa and rocking chair, and a rosewood melodeon. There are hooked rugs on the floor and numerous pictures of the period on the walls. The room opposite has an old hutch table made in 1760 and brought to Clinton in 1830 by ox-team. Old cupboards contain an excellent collection of glassware.

American Potters and Pottery

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Most antique shops show at least a few examples of early American pottery, while it holds a prominent place in some museums and is sought as a minor objective if not a major one by most collectors of this country's craft work. For nearly 20 years magazine and newspaper articles have carried much information on the subject, usually relating to a single pottery or those of a community or district.

Regional activities have been recorded by several books, and three or more have aimed to include all 48 States. Two of these appeared over 20 years ago; the latest of them, by John Spargo, came out in 1926. Since then much has been learned of potters in many States, and it is timely that an authoritative and comprehensive survey should appear including available information up to the present. The new volume to contain this is "American Potters and Pottery," by John Ramsay, published by Hale Cushman & Flint, Boston, at $3.75.

Terminology Is Confused and Disputed

Beginners who expect to learn the technicalities of this subject in an orderly and definite succession of facts, are often befogged by finding that experts do not agree on definitions of basic terms—pottery, stoneware, earthenware, china. Mr. Spargo was not wholly content with the classifications of earlier writers, and stated his own distinctions clearly enough. Still, the novice did not find it easy to follow and apply his ideas.

Now Mr. Ramsay's long experience as a collector has led him to simplify terminology by recognizing four classes of pottery, of which Stoneware, usually grey, salt-glazed and very hard, stands first for hardness and resistance to moisture. At the other extreme is "Redware"—soft, porous and fragile, and usually coated with clear lead glaze that is also soft Between these are two classes designated as Brown ware and Yellow ware because of their glazes, the latter being clear and the former mottled browns. A familiar type of Brown ware is Rockingham. Both these classes have harder body than Red ware, are made of finer clays and fired in a hotter kiln. This outlines the author's simplified nomenclature, which is expanded discreetly.

Whatever a collector's particular hobby may be, his curiosity is likely to look for the source of each thing, his queries opening with Who? Where? and When? In these respects pottery is often baffling in its lack of clews, for much of it has no maker's mark, and similar shapes may have been made 50 or more years apart. Materials and techniques may differ but little whether examples come from one of the first thirteen colonies or from the Ohio valley.

Search for Facts Is Alluring

This challenge stimulates rather than discourages the enthusiast, who never tires of searching all sorts of records in court papers, legal documents, newspapers, account books, directories, family Bibles, in addition to interviewing those with long memories, exploring for sites and digging in them for fragments.

To the accumulated data on makers and their products, that others had built up, Mr. Ramsay has made considerable additions that his own researches have uncovered. The entire amount he has brought together in his final section, along with many pages of potters' marks that include numerous carefully reproduced designs. Over 90 pages of half-tones and several pages of pottery types, sketched in outline, are important supplements to the text. The potteries of all States east of the Mississippi have come under the author's observation and those of two or three others also.

A check list of potters brings up to the present the known facts of their enterprises, with their changes of ownership, and of products. This extends over 80 pages, while the space given to potters' marks is not much less. The bibliography is extensive, covering every pertinent phase of the subject and listing books, articles in magazines and newspapers, and government bulletins. It appears that no aspect of research has been overlooked or slighted, in making this book the full and accurate record of the accumulated knowledge of American potters and pottery down to 1900.

From the beginning of the present century collectors have been assembling and studying this humblest and most common product of American decorative art—its pottery. Since the clays it is made of are to be found in almost every county of the country, and the process of shaping and firing are extremely simple, pottery has been made in almost all sections of the country from the start of settlements. Shapes were easily suited to primitive needs, and at little cost, so the craft was one of the first and most important in providing homes with containers which the housewife could afford, and that would serve many purposes. Collectors and writers give much thought to identifying makers, dates and quality, but seem to think little of the aesthetic qualities, and the potters' artistic results.

Primitive as the basic processes of the potter are, merely meeting the requirements of utility seems to have satisfied few of these men. Objects were given pleasing shapes in endless variety, without lessening their utility value. Colors were added attractions, applied in glazes of different kinds, and designs were impressed in the soft clay or done over the main body in a contrasting color of clay.

This Craft Was Widely Practiced

With the materials so commonly at hand, and with it man's innate impulse to give grace and comeliness to all his handiwork, early American pottery has long held for many people the attractions of a folk art. Since it is such a simple one that slight training is needed, it avoided perpetuating design traditions which might come with long apprenticeship. So the individuality and taste of the potter had greater freedom and scope than the cabinet maker's or silversmith's, and what he made is more likely to hold peculiar and varied interest as personal expression of manual skill and artistic conception.

Although one may care little for technicalities which engross the pottery expert, there is endless and varied enjoyment to be found in the colors, textures and shapes of these relics of ancestors' times. They are admirable for decorative use when selected and placed with due regard for tones and shapes that suit their surroundings. Ranging through dull reds and yellows from light to almost black, and introducing grey from ash to blue and some soft greens, many of these works of modest artisans may be used as important accents in even fine homes.

It often proves a serious and glaring mistake to introduce them for sentiment's sake, or because of their associations, no matter how important or dear former owners may seem. Form and color, and suitability for the surroundings should determine whether or not certain pieces will appear in rooms where friends and visitors are received. It is better to place elsewhere things and ornaments that one desires to keep in sight chiefly for reasons personal to the owner.

From American Potters and Pottery, by John Ramsay, By Courtesy Hale, Cushman and Flint, Publishers

Left, stoneware jug marked D. Goodale, Hartford, and bearing a remarkable likeness of a full-rigged ship. . . . Right, Pennsylvania redware jar, decorated with impressed design and with peculiar patterns in applied slip.

Antiques in Text And Pictures

Again with credit to the magazine Arts and Decoration, its publishers have brought out a selection of liberally illustrated articles relating to a single field. This time the title is "Furnishing With Antiques"; 112 pages, 10in. by 14in; Robert M. McBride Co., New York; $3.50.

It should be stated here at the start, that the book has little to do with planning home furnishing, for its chapters almost entirely concern period styles, and such technical details as are important to collectors and students of 18th century decorative design.

Entitling a series of chapters "For the Small Collector" with pictures of "very rare" pieces, seems likely to mislead readers' expectations. Written by some eminent authorities, these articles are excellent summaries of stylistic features that mark English periods, from the James I to Victoria, yet they are but theory for small collectors, who presumably lack long, fat purses.

Other subjects are in large variety connected with such diverse fields as American spoons and royal soup tureens; old Mexican chests and English pewter and brass; Oriental lacquer and British sporting prints—nearly forty in all. Some of the writers names are assurances of the expert and reliable character of the contents—R. W. Symonds; A. E. Reveirs-Hopkins; J. P. Blake; Edward Wenham, Preston Remington. Alfred B. Yeates, F. S. A.; Bernard Rackman; Arthur Hayden, and others.

C. G. B.

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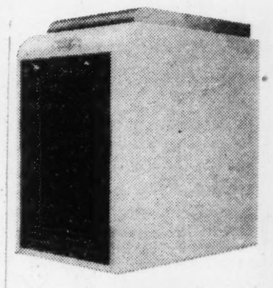

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Remembered Trees

THEN THERE ARE the trees. They will not, I find, allow themselves to be forgotten; they are like children intruding upon a conversation, who will not be put down. Moreover, they have such a knack of recalling forgotten things that one cannot help feeling respect for them.

The first, like the early childhood it evokes, was unspectacular: an English oak that brooded over sheep feeding in an English meadow. It was squat and huge with consummate life; its spreading ungainliness reached across the grass in a great shadow that seemed to shelter the sheep beneath from all harm. Dragging home from wintry afternoon walks with an over-zealous nurse, I would trudge up the last hill and come upon the tree leaning against the sun that fell behind it. It heartened me with quickened expectancy of tea in the nursery: there would be a fire and King Arthur, and lots of buttered toast. It was a comforting sort of tree and, when we went away, I missed it. I sometimes still dream of it, stark against the West, with the sun behind cut into a jig-saw puzzle by the branches.

* * *

Soon after, there was another tree that had never known sheep or the lift of grass under the wind's running. This was a city tree, with an air of faint apology for the grayish leaves that uncurled and later fell aimlessly away: a process which came about with disconcerting regularity. It stood in a back yard that was mistakenly dignified by the name of garden, rising there alone in the corner, against a dingy glass-topped wall. Around it faint wisps of grass wistfully greened and faded with the summer; spasmodically the plane-tree itself cast off long limp strips of bark the color of London fog. Sometimes in the summer Those In Authority would sit beneath it, pretending about lawns and the real country, but strange insects lived in its branches and descended from there at the slightest opportunity. It was hard for Those In Authority to remain dignified with caterpillars in their hair; but I felt much interest in the behavior of these insects, and spent hours playing secret games around its mottled trunk. It must have been lonely after I went; but, if it was, I think it tried never to show it. For, after all, it was English and a gentleman.

Later on, the trees become more numerous. They appear and fade out of consciousness with a faint silvery air of nostalgia, half defined in all their connotations: a New England maple, climbed again and again for only the reward of scratched knees and an overwhelming sense of victory; a silver birch, ethereal yet clinging, an Olympian vantage point from which to watch the red and white and black flow of a near-by hunt. They came in the morning when the frost first met the sun; I heard the golden baying of hounds beyond the hill, and ran from the house. In the clear light the tree glowed like the white flame of winter's coming; it was a first-class tree to climb. If Those In Authority were not in sight when I reached the top, I felt free to behave as I pleased: clasping a branch with one hand, I leant at a generous angle from the tree. This gave me an excellent view. The long roll of the New England countryside fell away from beneath me, bright with October. It was a sporting print in action, with all the traditional touches. But to me the horses were the best of all. I knew most of them by name, through dutiful attendance at the near-by horse show; thus it was that I could scan them with a knowing eye and pass confident judgments on their behavior. Reluctantly, I slid down and ran to breakfast. The baying of the hounds grew fainter in the scrub pine beyond the meadow; finally I heard it no longer.

* * *

Last of all, there is a blue spruce that had been beautiful, now with its top sheared off in the gusty anger of the wind's blowing. Men came and carried off the broken part, and made it into firewood; the rest of the tree tries to look as if it did not miss it, but it cannot hide the jagged splinters that still point accusingly into the wind.

It is quite wonderful to think of the number there will be at the end: a life personified by a great forest. It seems too bad that only I will know that forest.

R. A. C.

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LAS PENAS, BY BOLIVAR OLLAGUE

"LAS PENAS" was the contribution from Ecuador to the exhibition of Contemporary Art of seventy-nine countries, sponsored by the International Business Machines Corporation at the New York World's Fair.

While rich in the art of antiquity Ecuador is notable for its enthusiastic sponsorship of living artists. There have been decrees issued to further the interests of painters and sculptors, and scholarship funds are provided for the purpose of sending artists abroad to study, or to enable them to work at home in the national schools of art. The Republic is interested both in fostering native talent and in preserving and restoring the precious antiquities of the past.

Bolivar Ollague was born in Ecuador and he was trained at the National Academy of Fine Arts in Quito. He is an active member of "Alere Flammam," the Ecuadorian Association of Fine Arts.

It Was Harvest Time in Greece

DAWN WAS JUST dissolving into day, when tinkling bells and the sound of voices below my window told me that the matutinal procession to the olive groves had begun. I did not hurry to open the blinds, knowing the crowd would take a full fifteen minutes to pass. But I must not miss the pretty play to be enacted on the road, for each procession differs slightly from the rest and each is absorbing.

Huge Mount Parnassos was beginning to issue from the clouds and mists of night, looking like a great black wave preparing to descend upon an innocent earth. The gray light showed shepherds making their way up the hill-trail at the side of my hotel, with faithful dogs to see that none of their charges strayed from the straight and narrow path. Close behind the sheep came goatherds, their animals hurrying along to breakfast on tender grass high up. Each goat wore a little bell that tinkled lightly as it moved.

Everyone in rural Greece uses the forte qualities of the voice; and, though these men were but a short distance from one another, they called as if separated by large spaces. Yet it was but to say: "Good morn. Another fine day upon us. Which valley of the summit shall we mount?"

* * *

Donkeys were appearing, generally ridden by women who cradled their small children in their arms. Other riders were elderly women, busy with their knitting, never dropping a stitch. Men and boys generally walked, but occasionally one of them was astride a donkey. None of the riders used bridles, their animals being well acquainted with the way. Saddles were of wooden slats, padded with cloth and clasping the donkey like a bracelet.

By now the stragglers had formed themselves into a solid mass, throwing greetings to one another, strident calls of men, laughter of children. The "grand assembly" of several hundred took its time moving down the Athens road. A short distance away, it turned, for all had one objective—the olive fields in the valley, a mile below the eminence on which my hotel was perched.

* * *

The entire village of Delphi had closed its doors, in order that the inhabitants might spend the day harvesting. Every description of work had to be done and every member of the family could take his part, gathering the olives, weighing, sorting, calculating, or running errands. Baskets and loads would then be lifted on to the backs of the donkeys to be conveyed to a spot in the center of the groves where the olives would be thrown into immense heaps.

Simultaneously with the gathering on the Athens road, I noticed a zigzag line taking form far across the valley, and moving over the side of Montparnassus as though it had sprung from the mountain itself. It, too, was composed of olive-harvesters coming, this time, from Desfena, an ancient port on the Corinthian Gulf. The path was precipitous and the riders took it slowly, one behind the other. Sure-footed the donkeys were, steadying themselves on walls of precipices, breasting sharp turns over rocks in their steep downward path. From their earliest days, the animals had taken trips from Desfena to the lowlands, and their slender little feet could be relied upon. For nearly three months now, this descent had been going on daily, so that the riders were quite accustomed to the risky and rocky road.

* * *

When I first arrived at Delphi, looking at the blue waters of the Gulf of Corinth, which stretched its finger to the foot of the old town, I noticed a vast, dark patch at the foot of Montparnassus, close to the side of the water, which I thought but another expanse of quarry from which stones had been taken in far-off days to build temples, walls, amphitheaters, until I was told that the dark spot was a "sea" of olive trees, trees that had been planted several hundreds of years before in order to furnish labor for the whole countryside.

LEONORA RAINES

Deserted Playground

The air's like cherry, the night's like plum,
The moon is a yellow chrysanthemum.
Asleep is the mouse and the salamander,
Folded the blooms on the oleander.
Anest is the lapwing, anest is the lory,
Closed is the day like a child's bright story.

Curled is the rabbit and the gray squirrel curled,
Asleep is the garden and its small buds furled.
Anest is the pewit, anest is the plover,
Closed is the day like a page turned over.

BERT COOKSLEY

Silo Corn

Rattle of metal on wagon pole,
Valley mist and a silver morn;
Down lanes of leaves the wagons roll
Bringing the fodder corn.

Through the farms of the valley, mark
Long black snouts on silo walls;
Gasoline engines whirr and bark
And the loader calls.

Down from the cornfield on the hill,
Up from the river draw,
And the great sun rises bright and still
And the black crows caw.

Cattle hang inquisitive heads
Over the fence by the milking sheds
As if to offer a word or two.
No one asks them. So they chew.

CHARLES MALAM

"I Love to Teach"

I DO NOT KNOW that I could make entirely clear to an outsider the pleasure I have in teaching. I had rather earn my living by teaching than in any other way. In my mind, teaching is not merely a life-work, a profession, an occupation, a struggle: it is a passion. I love to teach. I love to teach as a painter loves to paint, as a musician loves to play, as a singer loves to sing, as a strong man rejoices to run a race. Teaching is an art—an art so great and so difficult to master that a man or a woman can spend a long life at it, without realizing much more than his limitations and mistakes, and his distance from the ideal. . . .

So far from being dull routine, teaching is to me the most adventurous, the most exciting, the most thrilling of professions. It has its perils, its discouragements, its successes, its delights. . . . Whenever I enter a classroom filled with young men, I think of them not as a class or as a group, but as a collection of individual personalities more complex, more delicate, more intricate than any machinery. Not only is every student an organism more sensitive than any mechanical product; every student is infinitely precious to some parent or to some relative who may be three thousand miles away. That is why the teacher should never use irony or sarcasm or the language that humiliates; that is why he should never take the attitude of suspicion or depreciation. The officials at the United States Mint, the Head of a diamond mine, the President of a metropolitan bank are not dealing with material so valuable as that in the hands of the teacher. Their mistakes are not so disastrous as his; their success is not so important. The excitement of teaching comes from the fact that one is teaching a subject one loves to individuals who are worth more than all the money in the world.—From "Autobiography With Letters," by WILLIAM LYON PHELPS. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

"Good and its sweet concords"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 130), "It is unwise to doubt if reality is in perfect harmony with God, divine Principle,—if Science, when understood and demonstrated, will destroy all discord,—since you admit that God is omnipotent; for from this premise it follows that good and its sweet concords have all-power."

All who sincerely ponder these words should be inspired and strengthened in their efforts to prove the reality of good and the consequently unreal, temporal nature of evil. Christian Science reveals the grand spiritual fact that God, good, is infinite, ever present, and eternal. Thoughts, words, and deeds which are in accord with Him counteract seeming inharmonies and unfold the "sweet concords" of true being.

A Christian Scientist recalls happily an incident when harmony was quickly restored through individual right thinking. A member of her family discovered after reaching home that a part of his money was missing from the company pay envelope. A ruling was in effect which required employees to report such mistakes before leaving the building; otherwise, no adjustment could be made. Rueful rehearsals and resentful discussion about persons and possible loss increased the sense of dismay.

Suddenly the Scientist thought: "What a discordant attitude I am taking! Surely suspicion, accusations, and personal punishment are not God's way of establishing justice." She then turned to the one perfect Mind for comfort and guidance. The words of a loved Psalm came to her receptive thought (Psalms 85:10): "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." This beautiful message from Mind rescued her from the mesmeric suggestions which claimed to personalize error. Dishonesty, carelessness, and selfish indifference were denounced as unreal, self-deceptive discords which inhere only in mortal mind, the suppositious opposite of the one Mind, God. Man, who is ever the reflection of Mind, was seen to express sincerity, wisdom, and good will.

This right reasoning soon encouraged the troubled one to explain the situation to his employer. The latter, without hesitancy, arranged at once for reimbursement. What true satisfaction was felt by the student of Christian Science when peace and harmony were restored by true thinking about God and man!

Centuries ago a wise man declared (Proverbs 25:11), "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." Who can measure the sweet harmonies which have unfolded in human experience when Truth has been voiced wisely and compassionately? Personal anxieties, antipathies, and even so-called physical ailments have been known to disappear instantly when the Word of God has been spoken with love and understanding.

Sometimes blatant argument, harsh criticism, and other discordant sounds seem rampant. The spiritual thinker should be grateful for all opportunities to be a peacemaker, and he should be ready at all times to pour spiritual oil upon the troubled waters of mortal mind. Mrs. Eddy has defined "oil" on page 592 of Science and Health as "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." A firm rebuke is sometimes needed to restore harmony. If this is spoken with sufficient gentleness and love, resentment is not stirred. What is more heartwarming, too, than a just and generous appreciation of another's right efforts? This is a Christian service which is never wasted.

Jesus never failed to speak words of true comfort and good cheer to those who were sick, sad, or anxious about loved ones. It is recorded in the eighth chapter of Matthew that a centurion once appealed to Jesus to heal his servant, who was grievously ill. The Master said, "I will come and heal him." But the centurion replied, with faith and humility, "Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof: but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed." Jesus then commended the centurion's faith, and said to him, "Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee." It was learned later that the servant had been healed in that very hour.

Christian Science reveals the Christ, Truth, which today heals disease as positively as in Jesus' time. Many have turned to Truth in their extremity and, through its power, have been healed of discordant thinking, which often manifests itself in so-called acute, chronic, or incurable disease. True health is immortal concord of being, which belongs to man forever.

Someone may say disconsolately: "I have ceased trying to do good deeds. Misjudgment, ingratitude, cynical comment, and even imposition seem to follow my sincere efforts to help others or to progress." Students of Christian Science gratefully realize that their religion helps them to be happy workers instead of weary well-doers. Good deeds are upheld and protected by Love, divine Principle. In reality, there is no perversion, superstition, or fear of opinion to cause one to suffer from doing rightly. When all is done to glorify God, there will be no desire for human praise or dread of human disfavor. Joy, painless progress, and peace enrich the experience of all who trust God's divine law of ever-present good to preserve harmony in every situation

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Toward Spring

Between this hour and tulip's time
There lies a way which turns
Beyond the falling maple leaves
Into a valley where the snows
Are whirlpooled by complaining winds.
Yet even now the tulip's roots
Are stirring toward the spring.

MERAB EBERLE

"Le bien et ses douces harmonies"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

MARY BAKER EDDY, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 130 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Il est peu sensé de se demander si la réalité s'harmonise parfaitement avec Dieu, Principe divin,—si la Science, comprise et démontrée, peut détruire toute discorde,—puisque vous admettez que Dieu est omnipotent; car il résulte de cette prémisse que le bien et ses douces harmonies ont tout pouvoir."

Quiconque médite sincèrement ces paroles devrait y trouver l'inspiration qui le fortifiera dans ses efforts pour prouver la réalité du bien et par conséquent la nature irréelle et temporaire du mal. La Science Chrétienne révèle ce grand fait spirituel: Dieu, le bien, est infini, éternel, toujours présent. Les pensées, les paroles et les actes qui sont en accord avec Lui neutralisent les inharmonies apparentes et dévoilent les "douces harmonies" de l'être véritable.

Une Scientiste Chrétienne se souvient avec joie d'un incident où le penser individuel correct rétablit promptement l'harmonie. En arrivant à la maison, un membre de sa famille avait découvert qu'il manquait de l'argent dans l'enveloppe contenant sa paie. Or on avait averti les employés qu'il fallait signaler toute erreur de ce genre avant de quitter les bureaux, sinon aucune réclamation ne serait admise. Le récit détaillé des circonstances fâcheuses, le ressentiment, la discussion au sujet des personnes en cause et d'une perte possible ne faisaient qu'augmenter la consternation.

Soudain la Scientiste eut cette pensée: "Quelle fausse attitude je suis en train de prendre! Le soupçon, les accusations, les peines personnelles ne sont certainement pas les canaux par lesquels Dieu établit la justice." Alors elle se tourna vers l'unique Entendement divin pour y trouver le réconfort et les directions. Les paroles d'un psaume qu'elle aimait se présentèrent à sa pensée réceptive (Psaume 85:11): "La bonté et la vérité se sont rencontrées; la justice et la paix se sont embrassées." Cet admirable message qui venait de l'Entendement la délivra des suggestions mesmériques qui prétendaient personnaliser l'erreur. L'improbité, le désordre, l'indifférence égoïste furent traités comme des discords aveugles, irréels, qui ne se trouvent que dans l'entendement mortel, contraire hypothétique du seul Entendement ou de Dieu. Quant à l'homme, qui est toujours la réflexion de l'Entendement, on se rendit compte qu'il exprime la sincérité, la sagesse et la bienveillance.

Aidé par ce raisonnement juste, celui qui était troublé eut le courage d'expliquer la situation à son employeur. Ce dernier prit tout de suite des mesures pour rembourser la somme manquante. Quelle satisfaction ce fut pour la Scientiste Chrétienne de voir renaître la paix et l'harmonie grâce au penser juste concernant Dieu et l'homme!

Voici bien des siècles qu'un sage a déclaré (Proverbes 25:11): "Les paroles dites à propos ressemblent à des pommes d'or dans des vases d'argent ciselé." Qui peut mesurer les douces harmonies se révélant dans l'existence humaine lorsqu'on proclame la Vérité d'une manière sage et compatissante! Dans bien des cas l'anxiété personnelle, l'antipathie et même les prétendus maux physiques ont disparu instantanément devant la Parole de Dieu énoncée avec amour et compréhension.

Parfois les discussions bruyantes, la critique impitoyable et d'autres sons discordants paraissent dominer. Le penseur spirituel devrait accueillir avec reconnaissance toutes les occasions de procurer la paix; il devrait constamment être prêt à répandre de l'huile spirituelle sur les eaux agitées de l'entendement mortel. A la page 592 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy définit en ces termes le mot "huile": "Consécration; charité; douceur; prière; inspiration céleste." Quelquefois il est nécessaire de blâmer fermement l'erreur pour rétablir l'harmonie. Mais si l'on s'exprime avec assez de calme et d'amour, on ne provoque pas le ressentiment. Y a-t-il, d'autre part, quelque chose de plus réconfortant que l'appréciation juste et généreuse des bons efforts d'autrui? C'est là un service chrétien qui n'est jamais perdu.

A ceux qui étaient malades, tristes, inquiets au sujet de leurs bien-aimés, Jésus ne manquait pas d'adresser des paroles de courage et de réconfort. Nous savons par l'Évangile de Matthieu, au chapitre huit, qu'un centenier implora l'aide de Jésus pour guérir son serviteur qui était gravement malade. Le Maître répondit: "J'irai et je le guérirai." Mais avec une foi et une humilité profondes, le centenier s'écria: "Seigneur, je ne suis pas digne que tu entres sous mon toit; mais dis seulement une parole, et mon serviteur sera guéri." La foi du centenier eut l'approbation de Jésus, qui lui dit: "Va, et qu'il te soit fait selon ta foi!" On sut par la suite que le serviteur avait été guéri à l'heure même.

La Science Chrétienne révèle le Christ, la Vérité, qui de nos jours guérit la maladie aussi positivement qu'à l'époque de Jésus. Dans leur détresse beaucoup d'humains ont eu recours à la Vérité; et grâce à son pouvoir, ils ont été guéris de pensées discordantes qui dans bien des cas semblaient se manifester par des maladies soit aiguës, soit chroniques ou incurables. La santé véritable, c'est l'immortelle harmonie de l'être, qui est à jamais l'apanage de l'homme.

Tel dira peut-être tristement: "Je n'essaie plus de faire du bien. Quand j'ai voulu aider mon prochain ou progresser moi-même, mes efforts sincères ont été mal interprétés; ils m'ont attiré l'ingratitude, des commentaires sarcastiques, et l'on a même abusé de ma bienveillance." Les Scientistes Chrétiens sont reconnaissants de ce que leur religion les aide à travailler sans égoïsme, avec bonheur plutôt qu'avec lassitude. Les bonnes actions sont soutenues et protégées par l'Amour, par le Principe divin. En réalité, il n'y a pas de perversion, de superstition, de mauvaise honte qui puisse nous faire souffrir quand nous agissons droitement. Si tous nos actes tendent à glorifier Dieu, nous ne désirerons pas les louanges des hommes et nous ne redouterons pas leur déplaisir. La joie, les progrès sans souffrance, la paix enrichissent l'existence de tous ceux qui s'appuient sur Dieu et comptent sur la divine loi du bien toujours présent pour conserver l'harmonie dans n'importe quelle situation.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts U. S. A.)

Test for Poetry

IT IS A good test for poetry that, taken literally, it makes nonsense; but with the aid of the imagination it is far more expressive than any literal wording could possibly be. The imagination must be enlisted in the understanding of poetry, as well as in its production.

Take the line:

"I spear'd him with a jest."

How could one use a jest as a spear? Or the line:

"The face that launched a thousand ships."

How could a face launch a ship? . . .

Poetry is the expression of imaginative thought by means only of the essentials to the thought, conserving energy for thought-perception, to which end all animate, inanimate and intangible things may assume the properties and attributes of tangible, living, thinking and speaking things, possessing the power of becoming what they seem, or of transfiguration into what they suggest.—From "The Science of Poetry," by HUDSON MAXIM. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Bermuda Still in Spotlight as Resort

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That Americans still wish to spend winter vacations in Bermuda is indicated by an avalanche of queries to the Holland-America Line which has announced that its Nieuw Amsterdam would go into regular New York-Bermuda service beginning Oct. 21.

Much concern has been expressed by many over the lack of transportation facilities to Bermuda. Most of the ships serving the island were called to England at the outbreak of the war and left Americans with little or no steamship accommodations. To relieve the situation Pan American Airways added a third trip to its already twice-a-week flights.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, a new, 36,287 ton luxurious liner, is an excellent type of boat for the Bermuda run. Accommodating about 600 passengers, the ship will sell only staterooms with bath. A minimum rate of $70 will be charged for the round-trip. The liner will leave New York on Saturdays and Bermuda on Wednesdays.

Because of the Nieuw Amsterdam's size the ship will not be able to dock at Hamilton, but will drop anchor at Grassy Bay where a tender will take passengers into the capital.

Great Britain has lifted the requirement imposed at the outbreak of the war that United States citizens have passports for visits to Bermuda. The British Embassy in Washington said that the new order would be effective until further notice.

* * *

New Orleans is expected to come to the fore this winter as a popular retreat for Americans wishing to escape the ice and snow of northern temperate zones. This city, in fact, is being featured by the Illinois Central Railroad both as an objective in itself as a stopover point on its tours to Mexico, as well as in its through sleeping-car route between Chicago and Los Angeles. In addition to this, a tie-up with cruises from New Orleans to ports in the Caribbean is available to Illinois Central travelers. From the East, the route to New Orleans lies via Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis.

* * *

Tourist travel to Alaska dropped this year. Up to September 1 of last year 13,925 tourists explored Uncle Sam's Upper Arctic. Figures taken at the same time this year revealed that the total only added up to 11,500.

* * *

A 20,000-mile cruise that will take 71 days will be made by the S. S. Baranoff this winter. A one-class liner, with all outside rooms, the Baranof—formerly the Grace liner Santa Elisha—will sail from Seattle on Jan. 5, from Oakland and San Francisco on Jan. 8, and from Los Angeles on Jan. 10. A feature of the cruise is the special Student Dormitory, providing low-cost accommodations with full privileges of the ship. Informative lectures will be given on all countries visited. A special Garden Study section will survey the rich floral cultures of Latin America. Further information may be obtained from Continental Tours of San Francisco, sponsors of the voyage.

* * *

In the opinion of Leo Dolan, Chief of the Canadian Travel Bureau at Ottawa, Canada will experience its greatest tourist business next year. He gave as part reasons: Because overseas travel is closed and because the exchange is in tourist favor.

* * *

Never before has the Southern travel season commenced at so early a date, with some of the big trains to Florida's East Coast due to enter service nearly a month prior to their customary inaugural time. Speeding southward the Miamian and the Florida Specials will enter service in mid-December, together with the deluxe all-coach special, according to J. D. Rahner, General Passenger Agent of the Florida East Coast Railway. The new streamlined speedsters, for which a name contest has been in progress, will be ready for service about the first of December, on a 25-hour New York-Miami schedule.

L. F. M

Wide World

Nieuw Amsterdam
Holland-America Liner to enter New York - Bermuda Service Oct. 21.

L. S. U. Forgets the Past; Starts With Clean Slate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—By calling in outside help and throwing open all branches of its activities to investigation, Louisiana State University has begun the fall session striving for complete vindication of its scholastic standards. The year will see a general scholastic stocktaking which the University's new administration hopes will counteract unfavorable criticism resulting from the financial deals with which its former President stands charged and on one of which he has been convicted.

Despite financial "scandals" unearthed by parish and Federal grand juries and a Works Projects Administration investigating body, the institution has maintained a high enrollment, some 7,500 students at the end of the formal registration period, after which several hundred others usually are listed, in comparison to 8,500 at the end of the second term last year.

The University has resumed its fall schedule much as if nothing had happened. Both faculty and students seem confident that once the financial tangle has been unraveled, matters will right themselves.

With the view of vindicating the academic departments, Paul Macarius Hebert, Acting President, has announced that a committee suggested by national accrediting bodies will conduct and publish a survey of all academic branches during the 1939-1940 session. The American Council on Education is considering a request by the school to make the survey.

A complete reorganization of the auditing system has been made. In the past, all financial transactions were left largely to the discretion of the President. A new auditing system has been organized and has been placed under the supervision of the new Acting Vice-President and Comptroller, Col. Troy H. Middleton, retired United States Army officer and former Commandant of Cadets at the University. Accountants are auditing the books.

While the uncertainty resulting from widespread publicity given the investigations has affected the University, the ill effects are expected to be tempered by the present striving for excellence. The publicity, while unfavorable, has served to focus attention on the fact that the University has superior educational facilities, notably an $18,000,000 plant, which it never before has enjoyed.

Above One Man

The University's faculty, alumni, and students have taken the attitude that the institution has grown so large in scope and so strong in several of its branches that it can remain above the shortcomings of one man (Dr. James Monroe Smith), even though that man be its President.

The University has no vital financial worries, for the State's contribution to its support is fixed by statute, to the extent of about $3,000,000 a year. Discovery of oil on the campus has promised another degree of financial freedom.

Many of the University's divisions are so absorbed in their own programs that they give only passing thought to any financial irregularities. The Audubon Sugar School, which trains many Latin Americans as well as Louisianians; the Music School with its full schedule climaxed by opera week in the spring; the Animal Industry Department, with the burden of a rapidly growing livestock industry in Louisiana on its shoulders; the School of Geology, which laid much of the foundation for the State's oil industry, the Library School, which serves the entire Central South—these and many other branches have their tasks to perform. Similarly, the extension activities, which bring the number of persons benefited by the University each year to some 25,000, and the Louisiana-French program, which is making progress in the preservation of French culture in the State continue to function.

Airports Extend Use of Sodium Lamp

News in Aviation

Fog-penetrating lights, which have had a successful trial at Akron, Ohio, and at Salt Lake City for a year and a half, are soon to be installed in the airports of other localities about the country.

Pilots flying into Akron in fog, heavy snow, or smoke conditions, have pronounced this "contact" lighting system by far the best development towards safe landings yet attained.

The sodium lamps developed for Akron airport by Westinghouse are glass bulbs, eight and a half inches long, with an average duration of 3,000 hours. They are set at intervals of 200 feet and are ranged on either side of the runway in rows which are also 200 feet apart. It is expected that the spacing may be halved in the future and the lighting keyed up accordingly.

The first 1000 or more feet of runway, equipped with radio approach beams for instrument landing, are illuminated with yellow, and the remaining 3,000 with white incandescent lamps. Thus the pilot receives indication from the change in color that he has 3,000 feet of runway remaining. At that point, he can determine whether to complete the landing, or try again.

Sodium lights are held to be among the most efficient illuminants known. In the worst conditions of medium fog and smoke they are visible over 400 feet, as compared with 33 feet for incandescent lights. The golden light of sodium vapor is so distinctive that the lights can be easily distinguished by the pilot from the usual lights in and near an airport. The red and yellow of sodium vapor lights are not subject to "halo effects" common in fogs with other lights. In other words, the pilot can see the sodium light source itself.

War Aids Civil Aviation

By one of the paradoxes of wartime, British civil air transport is now promised that full development which it found so difficult to obtain in days of peace.

Civil aviation has a new importance in London, and in taking commercial flying under its wing, the Government is providing for progress in both aircraft types and personnel.

Orders for several stratosphere planes—which are claimed to be the fastest civil transport aircraft under construction in Europe—are expected to be speedily completed, so that fast high-flying planes can be used as soon as possible to strengthen the air fleet of National Air Communication, a newly established organization comprising the whole fabric of Britain's peace-time commercial aviation.

Observers see Empire air communications assuming an increasing importance. It is expected that fleets originally ordered by Imperial Airways and British Airways for continental services will be diverted for imperial services.

National Air Communication comprises the staffs and equipment of eight British civil companies, and is under the immediate orders of Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Shelmadine, Director General of Civil Aviation.

The Ministry of Information announces that since the outbreak of war, the former civil air fleets have flown many thousands of miles on air communication and transport duties.

N. A. C. planes have carried important officials to stations overseas, transported key personnel, equipment, and stores on long-distance flights, and made what the Air Ministry acknowledges as "a most effective contribution to the national effort."

Membership in National Air Communication is not confined to men. Several women with more than 250 hours solo flying experience have offered their services as pilots.

Apart from the National Air Communication organization, civil flying is to be kept within narrow limits. Written permits are required by all those who wish to use airplanes in any part of the western strip of the United Kingdom which has not been proclaimed a prohibited area.

Britain, however, will not find any lack of personnel through this partial cessation of private flying. It is pointed out that the Civil Air Guard, an organization formed in peace-time, to provide cheap courses for everybody who wanted to learn to fly, has provided a large pool of personnel.

Correction

In this column of Sept. 26, the new "Island" airport on the Toronto waterfront was incorrectly referred to as the "Malton" airport. Malton is, of course, a field located approximately 25 miles northwest of Toronto.

School-Business Move in Canada Seeks More Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An advisory council of business, industrial, professional, and trade representatives, to consult with the Department of Education on matters of unemployment, was recommended here recently by the Forty-Plus Club and the Federation of Work-Finding Service Clubs.

The recommendations, submitted to the Civic Placement Committee of the City Council, also suggested that subsidiary advisory councils be formed in various centers throughout the Province to serve in an immediate consulting capacity with the various municipal school boards.

The First Work-Finding Service Club was organized in February, 1939, and has had remarkable success, it was explained. The membership was restricted to 25, and when one member became employed another was chosen to take his place. Young men searching for employment were divided into groups which set out to interview six employers a day. They presented cards of introduction and after interviews they filled in forms stating the reception received, prospects of a call-back, and the type of young men the employers would need, if any.

The Forty-Plus Club of Canada said it had found permanent positions for 156 members, temporary employment for 24, and 21 others had been placed either directly or by themselves in the first six months of this year.

Fair Cuts State Rents Half

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—As the New York World's Fair announced here today that the 22 millionth paid visitor had walked through its turnstiles Oct. 9, there came the attendant announcement that the Fair Corporation had decided on a 50 per cent cut in rentals for all states occupying fair-built buildings during the Fair's 1940 season.

The action was taken after the Association of State Exhibitors informed the Corporation that some states were withholding their decision on participation next year until after their 50 per cent rental reduction request has been acted upon. Since a great majority of the participating states house their exhibits in Fair-built buildings, the decision will result in a considerable lowering in this type of revenue next year.

A considerable number of foreign exhibitors, as well as some major commercial and industrial exhibitors are known to have asked for a cut in ground rental rates and in services, although no action has been taken on their requests as yet.

Today was China Day at the Fair in celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. Among the many colorful events attendant upon the celebration were a night lantern parade by more than 1,000 children of Chinese origin and a lion dance.

Meanwhile, an echo of the Sino-Japanese War was heard when Yoshio Yeto, director of the Japanese Pavilion, requested and received added police protection for the Japanese exhibits.

Another ceremony at the Fair saw Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia receive a pair of white doves symbolic of Pan-American peace. The doves were brought from Brazil by Frederick Jagel, opera singer, and were a gift of Rio de Janeiro City officials.

Quebec Election Campaign Enters Vigorous Stage

OTTAWA, Oct. 10 (C P)—Quebec's provincial election campaign became more heated today as the Federal Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, waged a vigorous fight against Premier Maurice Duplessis.

In a radio address last night Mr. Lapointe, a Liberal, declared the election "an act of national sabotage," and added that Premier Duplessis was asking the Quebec electorate for a verdict against the Dominion Government.

"I have stated that I would abide by the decision and I am determined to abide by it," he said. "I will not remain in the Cabinet against your will. My colleagues from Quebec in the Cabinet will not continue in office against your will."

Mr. Lapointe said the campaign in Quebec "has already sown the seeds of conflict and division which may have irreparable consequences."

Premier Duplessis, a Conservative, previously had said that a vote for Mr. Lapointe was "a vote for assimilation, centralization, and conscription."

Paderewski Backs Regime in Exile

PARIS (AP)—The Polish Embassy announced Oct. 9 that Ignace Jan Paderewski, former Polish Premier, had given his support to the new Polish Government in exile set up in France.

In a letter to Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski, the famous pianist-patriot declared he joined in the "common and ardent desire to serve our glorious and unhappy country."

One of General Sikorski's first acts upon becoming Premier Sept. 30 was to write Mr. Paderewski, who is living quietly at Lausanne, Switzerland, asking him as the "most brilliant incarnation of the heart, spirit, and civic consciousness of millions of Poles" to approve the new Government.

Mr. Paderewski, who is forbidden by the Swiss to take part in any political activities, sent the reply to Paris by a special messenger.

German Toys Lie On New York Pier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 1,200 tons of German toys were on a pier here awaiting shipment to American concerns, following arrival of the freight steamship Boschdjk of the Holland-America Line, here Oct. 9. The vessel also carried seven passengers, five of whom were Americans.

The toys were shipped from Germany to Rotterdam after the outbreak of the war, and were the only cargo carried by the vessel. Capt. Tuenues Stuut, master of the Boschdjk, said he had notified his Government of four free floating mines he had sighted when only an hour out of Rotterdam. The Boschdjk is a sister ship of the freighter Biennendjk, which sank in the English Channel last Sunday from a mine or torpedo.

President Calls on Nation To Aid Community Chests

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt called for support of community chests in a radio address last night, terming them "the home front."

"Our home front must be defended at all hazards," he added.

The President spoke in behalf of the 1939 Mobilization for Human Needs, saying:

"As we look out upon a world, unhappily torn by war with all of its attendant horrors of death and destruction, we must remember, no matter how broad our sympathies, that charity begins at home.

"I like the ringing challenge in that militant designation: Mobilization for Human Needs. It is a call for each and every one of us to enlist in the nationwide campaign to extend a helping hand to all who suffer privation or want within our borders.

"We must work, each of us in our own neighborhood, to support the local community chest."

President Roosevelt emphasized that the community chests have a special responsibility to bring comfort to families in want.

"It is the survival of the old spirit of home that must be guaranteed," he said. "For the family still remains the basis of society as we know it, and must be preserved as an institution if democracy as we have always understood it is to be perpetuated."

President Roosevelt, speaking from the White House, said that the community chest occupied a field distinct from the WPA and other Federal agencies.

"And I am sure," he added, "the Mobilization for Human Needs accepts the national policy of relief as outlined by the Congress while devoting all of its energies to the local problems which are its primary responsibility."

Auto Anti-Trust Jury Picked

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 10 (AP)—A jury of Hoosier farmers and tradesmen sat in Federal Court today for the anti-trust trial of General Motors Corporation, three affiliated finance companies, and 17 officials.

Twelve jurors and two alternates were picked Oct. 9 after Judge Walter C. Lindley of Danville, Ill., called up a case which, pitting government against big business, may take three months to try and require testimony of nearly 500 witnesses.

Before being locked up for the night, the jury heard the chief of the Government legal staff charge—and a defense lawyer deny—that General Motors had forced dealers to finance instalment-plan automobile sales through its own credit firms in violation of the Sherman Act.

Government Charge

Holmes Baldridge of Oklahoma City, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, said the Corporaiton had even put a competitor into the territory of a dealer who objected to using its financing facilities to ruin him. He said the case here affected 15,000 dealers.

Defense Attorney Ernest S. Ballard of Chicago replied that most dealers were glad to use General Motors financing. He said none was compelled to use the method and one of the largest did not.

Two other Detroit automobile firms, Ford and Chrysler, and their officials and finance companies were indicted with General Motors in May, 1938, on charges that the three manufacturers violated the Sherman Act by creating a monopoly, through their finance concerns, in the sale of automobiles on credit.

Consent Decrees

Later, in return for suspension of the prosecution, Ford and Chrysler signed consent decrees in which they agreed to give up practices charged against them. General Motors chose to fight the case. Should the Government lose the General Motors case, the decrees would be voided.

Seventeen General Motors officials, including Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., and William S. Knudsen, are among the defendants. If convicted, they can be fined a caximum of $5,000 and sentenced to prison for a year.

Lady Astor Asks Ban on Champagne

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Viscountess Astor wants less champagne imported into Britain during the war.

Speaking in the House of Commons today, she tried to impress on the Board of Trade that champagne was a nonessential commodity which, in her opinion, could well be excluded during the emergency.

Navy Yard's Workers Exceed World War Level

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The United States preparedness program has put more men to work at the Philadelphia Navy Yard than were employed there at the peak of production during the World War, officials said Oct. 9. Present employment of 9,643 is 43 higher than the World War peak. Work is being speeded on the warships Washington and New Jersey.

In the naval aircraft factory, now doing mostly experimental work, 1,965 are employed. During the World War when it was a production factory the plant employed as many as 3,556.

THOUSANDS OF CAR BUYERS ARE TAKING THE LUXURY RIDE

STEP INSIDE. You'll find more room and luxury—10 cu. ft. more interior space. Stretch out—relax!

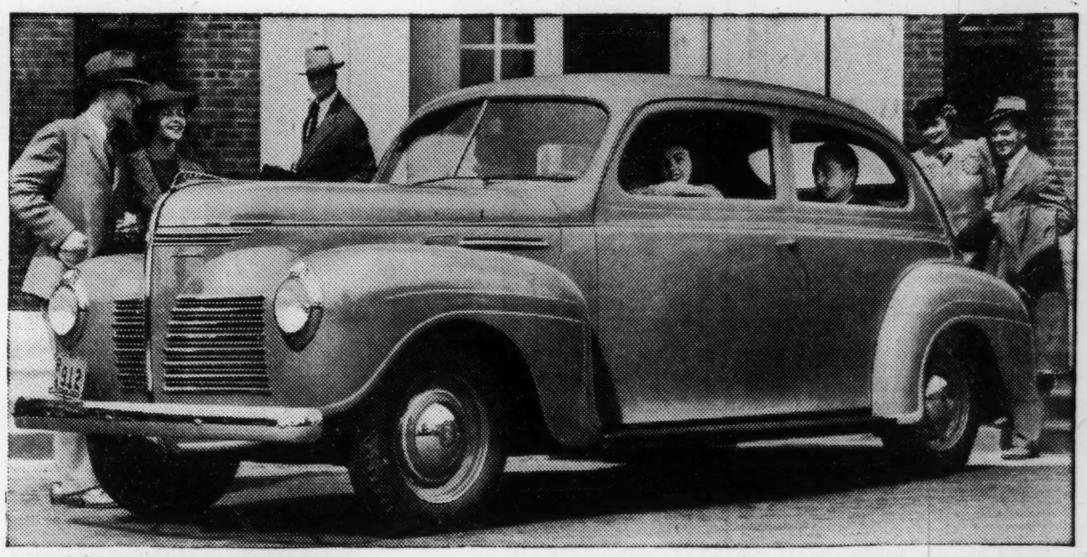
NEW SEATING—lower floors—Luxury Ride! Rear seat 7½" farther ahead of the axle—wheelbase now 117". The most luxurious ride a low-priced car ever had!

WHOLE NEW RIDE FORMULA—great new chassis engineering, new designing, and appointments give you the *Luxury Ride*.

GREAT LUXURY RIDE
BUILT INTO 1940 PLYMOUTH!

MORE NEWS

Longer, wider Body...Luxurious new Styling...Greater Vision through larger new safety glass windows and windshield...Much Brighter Road Lighting...Running Boards Optional...Steering Post Gear Shift Standard on All Models!



REAR DOORS FULL WIDTH at the bottom for easy entrance and exit. Sponge rubber door seals keep out dust, drafts.

EASY TO BUY! Your present car will probably represent a large proportion of Plymouth's low delivered price...the balance in surprisingly low monthly instalments. See your Plymouth dealer for local delivered prices.

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR, C. B. S., THURSDAYS, 9 TO 10 P. M., E. S. T.

Biggest Car in All Plymouth History!

BEFORE YOU BUY any car this year—see the 1940 Plymouth—the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride!

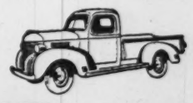
Take the wheel...get the luxurious "feel" of that big Floating Power engine, *Superfinished* in vital parts for still greater smoothness, longer life.

The big, hydraulic brakes have *Superfinished* drums! New transmission and clutch. Running boards are optional. Oil filter *on all models*.

Every detail of chassis and body engineering plays its part in giving Plymouth its Luxury Ride! Don't miss it!

TRUNK IS CONCEALED in sweeping rear end, but luggage space is one full cu. ft. bigger.

AMOLA STEEL COIL SPRINGS, standard on even the lowest-priced Plymouth models at *no extra cost*.



See the great new 1940 Plymouth Commercial Pick-Up and Panel Delivery—they also are outstanding values in the low-price field.

1940 PLYMOUTH THE LOW-PRICED BEAUTY WITH THE *Luxury Ride*

New England and Boston News

Second Section

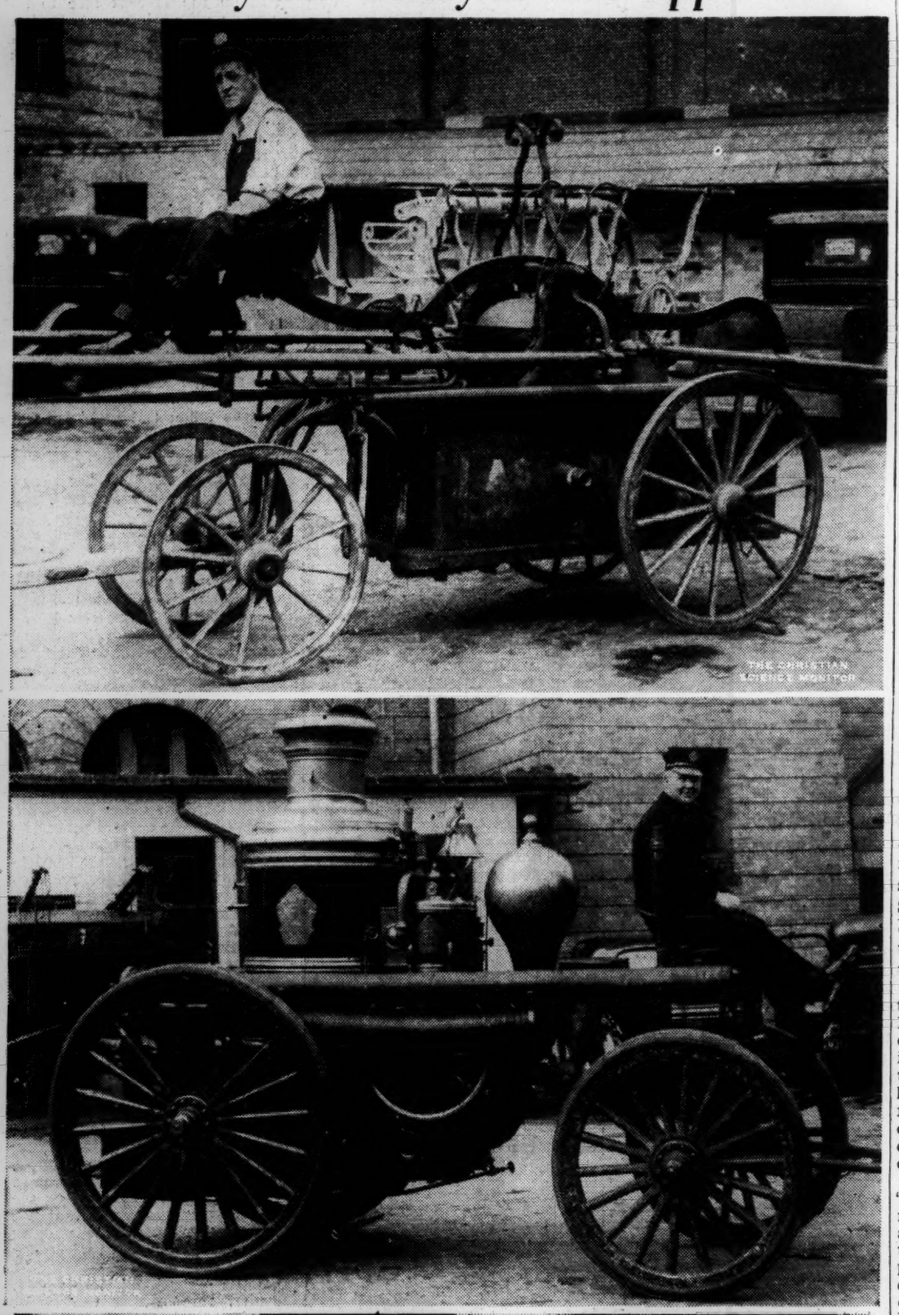
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

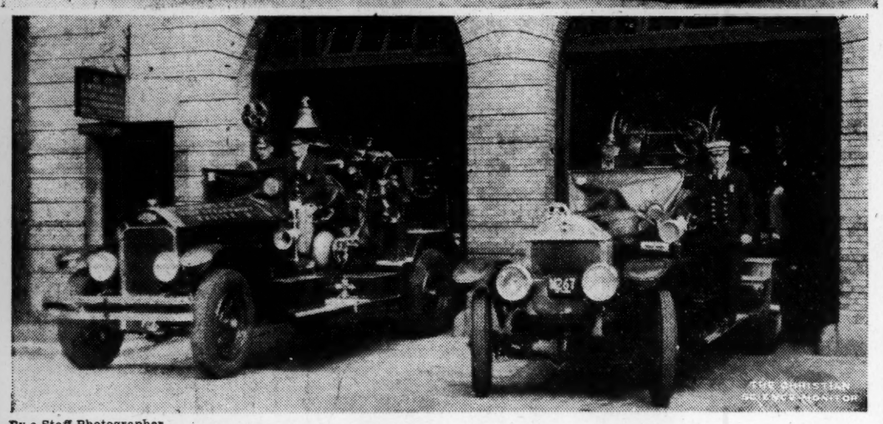
Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1939

Yesterday and Today in Fire Apparatus





By a Staff Photographer

Boston Observes National Fire Prevention Week

Top—"Assabet" hand tub from South Sudbury made in Boston in 1859. Center—Waltham steam pump made in 1871. Bottom—Modern fire equipment at Bristol Street station of the Boston Fire Department showing ladder truck Number 3 and engine Number 3 posed in entrance to station with crew aboard.

Slash in Fire Losses Forecast for Boston

The prospects are good for Boston to hold its fire losses for 1939 to last year's figure, and the Fire Department's goal is to cut this loss still lower despite a strong nationwide trend in the opposite direction, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly declared today.

His prediction was seconded by Horatio Bond, chief engineer of the National Fire Protection Association. As if to justify these hopes, Boston swung into National Fire Prevention Week with an exceptional record yesterday—there was not a single fire in Boston. Only false alarms, Commissioner Reilly said.

Sounding an optimistic note, Mr. Bond predicted fewer fires in Boston because of the current Fire Prevention Week activities in Boston. Nearly every city which has conducted a widespread fire prevention campaign has slashed its fire losses, he said.

"It's an indirect approach," said Mr. Bond, "but it works because fires are usually the result of thoughtlessness or carelessness."

National fire loss figures have been abnormally low during depression and recession years because of low inventories and low prices, Mr. Bond explained. Insurance men, Commissioner Reilly interjected, feel that recent changes in these conditions are one cause of the upward trend which has increased national fire losses to 4.1 per cent above last year.

Boston's unenviable position among major cities may be improved because of better methods and more public alertness, Mr. Bond said. For example, the annual inspection of homes by fire department engineers, begun in April, 1938, will reduce fires. When Providence, R. I., started the system one September a few years ago by inspection of 77,000 homes, Mr. Bond continued, the inspectors drove more than 500 discarded Christmas trees and 3,500 old mattresses out of hiding.

Boston's educational campaign of fire prevention week took varied form as the drive got well underway.

Spectacular drills in various parts of the City, including the Fenway, East Boston, and North End Park are being featured.

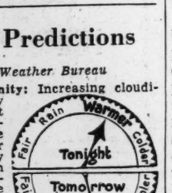
Fire chiefs and their assistants are appearing at the classrooms in an educational campaign which is being marked by special fire drills. Radiocasts, news stories, billboards, and distribution of half a million pieces of literature comprise the effort to reach the entire citizenry.

The whole idea is based on the fact that nearly all fires, in the word of Boston's Fire Chief, Samuel J. Pope, can be avoided. Careless smoking for example causes 14 per cent of all destructive fires; defective chimneys, spontaneous combustion, and stoves, furnaces, and pipes account for 29 per cent, and practically all of them are avoidable, Chief Pope says. Even such causes as lightning which causes 7.32 per cent of all fires can be eliminated by modern devices, it is said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 60's; Wednesday cloudy with showers and somewhat cooler in the afternoon and at night; gentle to moderate and southwesterly winds increasing and shifting to northwest Wednesday afternoon.



Maine: Showers, slightly warmer in the interior tonight; Wednesday cloudy preceded by showers; cooler in central and west portion Wednesday afternoon.

New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by showers beginning late tonight or early Wednesday; slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight; cooler Wednesday afternoon.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by showers beginning late tonight or early Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers Wednesday and in the northwest portion late tonight; slightly warmer tonight; cooler in north portion Wednesday afternoon.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Wednesday showers, cooler in afternoon.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Wednesday showers, cooler at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds increasing tonight and shifting to northwest late Wednesday afternoon; weather fair over south and showers over north portion tonight; showers on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	57			
Chicago	66	66	New Orleans	72	69
Denver	36	34	New York	70	68
Helena	53	52	Norfolk	70	70
Kansas City	50	50	Philadelphia	65	65
Los Angeles	62	62	St. Louis	62	61
Miami	75	71	San Francisco	61	60
Minneapolis	40	40	Washington	67	65

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 10.
B—Minimum, Oct. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:51 p. m.; height, 10.7 feet.
Wednesday, 9:21 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:43 p. m.

Women Retain Family Place Despite 'Jobs'

Advertising Club told of contributions by which women outside home benefit society.

Mrs. Gladys Beckett Jones, President of Garland School of Homemaking, today told members of the Boston Advertising Club at their weekly luncheon, that women are out of the home and they are out to stay, but they are not out of the family group.

"If they are on an upper economic level," she continued, "they are out carrying on social activities, wielding considerable power in their women's clubs, beginning to interest themselves in politics and such world activities as may influence the welfare and well-being of their children and seeing to it that the children of less fortunate mothers have the right to be well-born and live in social order that will give them education and some economic security."

In regard to the much debated question as to whether or not married women should work Mrs. Jones was of the opinion that married women must work for the same reasons other women work. She said that legislative action or organized discrimination will just throw the burden of supporting their dependents back on society.

"What is it that women have to offer to business and industry? First," she says, "an understanding of this group called the family: its wants and needs. In any century it has been the woman who has been the co-ordinator of the family group and practically all of the efforts of business and industry are pointed toward this consuming group."

"Second," Mrs. Jones continued, "there are types of work that do not interest the masculine mind and women do them well. The jobs that take attention to detail. Third, positions where sympathy and understanding will bring a release of emotional flow of words that will be revealing of a given situation. Fourth, they have an understanding of the economic status of the family."

Moses for Repeal Of Neutrality Act

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10 (AP)—Expressing belief that the present embargo on arms, ammunition and implements of war should be repealed, former United States Senator George H. Moses, one time "irreconcilable" member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he believed Congress should "take a sponge and wipe the slate clean" of neutrality legislation.

He preferred, he said, a return to international law as a guide for American Neutrality.

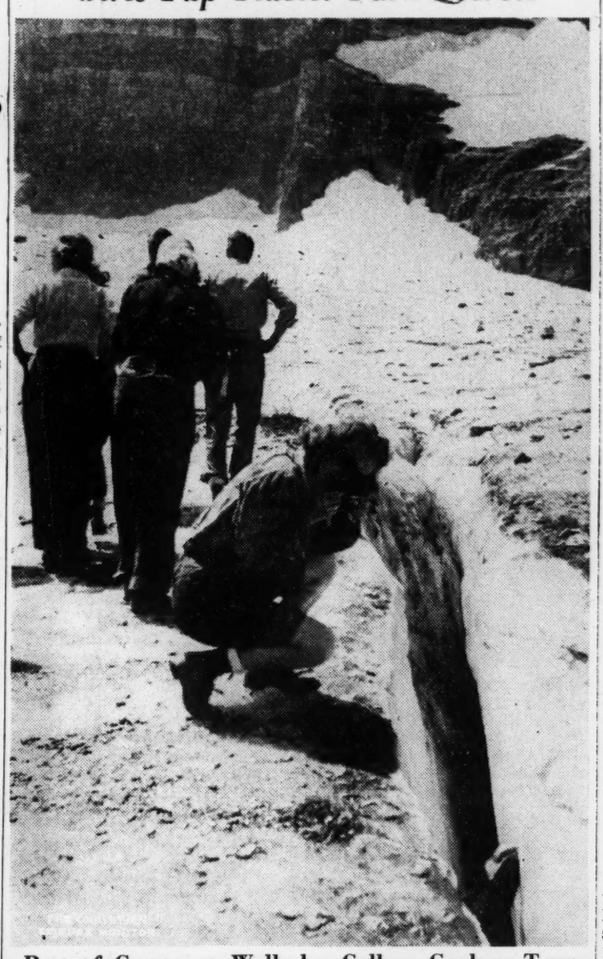
350 Quit School In Salem Strike

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP)—Approximately 350 of Salem High School's 1,700 pupils went on strike today against what they termed too severe discipline by Acting Principal James J. Murray.

The strikers declined to attend classes and stood about the High School lawn singing and displaying placards reading: "Down with the czar."

Mr. Murray said he would "let them cool off for a while," adding that whatever action would be taken "depends on how strong the movement is."

Girls Tap Glacier Park Secrets



Part of Group on Wellesley College Geology Tour

Six Wellesley students and one from Radcliffe, studying geology in the field, visited Glacier National Park during the summer under the leadership of Miss Esther Aberdeen and Miss Louise Kingsley, both of the Wellesley faculty.

The field trip, sponsored by the Geology Department of Wellesley, covered 180 miles by walking and horseback. The group examined many different rock types, wide U-shaped valleys, sawtoothed sky lines, lava flows, etc.

One day was devoted to the glacier, studying the position of crevasses and other characteristics of living ice sheets.

The purpose of the trip was to provide students with an insight into historical, structural, and physical geology of the region.

Irish Poet Finds a 'But' In the Neutrality of Eire

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Irish neutrality has a "but," and the "but" favors England, according to Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty, poet and former member of the Irish Senate, who left Boston today for Hartford in continuation of his lecture tour. In an interview Dr. Gogarty fished around for a phrase which would describe Irish neutrality with some degree of accuracy. "Call it benevolent neutrality," he said, "Or better transient neutrality." The interview preceded a lecture which Dr. Gogarty gave at Wellesley College on his friendship with Yeats, the distinguished poet and playwright.

Explaining Irish neutrality, Dr. Gogarty said Eamon De Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, had fixed the price of cattle at £32 a head. Why? As a friendly gesture to England and to prevent the export of food from the country. In an emergency like the present, he said, "cattle could easily rise to £60 a head. The policy of the government thus deprives the Irish farmer of an opportunity to profit by the enhancement of prices, which is naturally expected owing to England's food problem."

Germans Gone

The government, Dr. Gogarty pointed out, has dispensed with the Germans who occupied 40 key positions in Eire. At least they have gone home.

Thre days after Mr. De Valera declared neutrality, a British seaplane made a false landing in a little bay off Dublin, Dr. Gogarty said. The harbor master sent out a boat and brought the crew ashore, leaving a mechanic to fix the feed pipe. In Ireland everything is soluble with a little camaraderie. After a time, the captain of the seaplane said to the harbor master, "I do not want to put you out too much."

"I would advise you to push off," returned the harbor master.

Shortly afterwards a lorry containing a messenger from the government came down and the messenger interrogated the harbor master, "Why have you not interned the seaplane?" asked the government representative. Indignantly the harbor master replied:

"I had no place to put it."

"Don't you know we're neutral?"

"Yes, but I do not know whom we are neutral against."

Defeat of Hitlerism

Dr. Gogarty sees the defeat of Hitlerism as essential if democracy is to survive. In his opinion, America ultimately will of necessity find itself on the Allied side. "The United States naval policy has been based," he said, "upon the strength of the British fleet. Your great cities are on the coast. Only a few are in the center of the country. If Britain is defeated, the first thing the Germans would do would be to seize the fleet, and without the fleet in British hands how could America defend six thousand miles of coast line? Here then is a problem for democracy."

Turning to the internal problems of Eire, Dr. Gogarty said the government has an acute situation to deal with in the gangsters of the I. R. A. (Irish Republican Army). They operated in England until Scotland Yard got busy and adopted rigid measures, driving them completely out of the country. "Now they are on our shores," he said, "and the government will need to take stern measures to put them down."

Dr. Gogarty characterized Mr. De Valera's self-containment policy, however, as disastrous. "We raise the best live stock to be found anywhere," he said, "yet the government ignores that fact and favors the growing of corn, which we do not grow well. In manufacturing, the policy of making electric bulbs and hardware, is futile. We can buy these better abroad."

Marked Effect

"There are some manufactures," said Dr. Gogarty, "in which Ireland excels—local cloth, poplins, hosiery, woolens, and silks—and is able to quote prices lower than those across the Irish Sea. But in dairy products there is a difference. Irish butter in England costs 9d (18 cents) a pound. In Dublin, it costs 6d (36 cents). Irish bacon in London costs 1s 3d a pound. In Dublin 2s. During the period when the policy of self-containment was at its height, the Danes were allowed to elbow the Irish out of the English market. Now we are obliged to bear the burden of a ruinous export subsidy, even though our butter is quite as good and our eggs and poultry better.

"A good deal of our Irish bacon follows the route of Irish cattle, which become the best English and prime Scottish beef. Many a Yorkshire ham comes from Limerick."

Tobin Sees Boston Hit By Neutrality Act Shift

Possible effects of proposed changes in the Neutrality Act on Boston shipping will be studied by the Boston Port Authority and a report made to Congress, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today.

His action in asking a study followed closely on the raising of the issue in City Council yesterday by Councilor Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park.

Mr. Norton pointed out that provisions in the bill being debated in Washington would forbid American vessels from carrying on trade with colonial possessions of belligerents, thus it would drastically affect Boston shipping with Canada and Bermuda, he stated.

Mayor Tobin said he agreed with this view, and wondered what the effect might be on the Boston fishing fleet which operates mostly in Nova Scotian waters.

"Thousands of our citizens are employed in maritime pursuits," the Mayor said, "and millions of Boston dollars are invested in coastwise and other shipping. We must have a detailed study of the possible effects of this legislation, and make a report to Congress."

Inasmuch as Congress is expected to vote on the changes in the neutrality law within the next week or two, it was assumed in City Hall circles that the Port Authority will launch immediate study of the situation.

Coast Guard Reservists Picked

Recruiting of pleasure craft for the new Coast Guard Reserve began in Boston today with arrival here of Lieut. L. H. Morine, former Executive Officer of the Cutter Mohawk, stationed at Cape May, N. J.

Lieutenant Morine said several classes of small boats were being organized and grouped according to speed and size. Only vessels of superior equipment will be chosen, he said, making the pennant which will be issued a mark of special distinction.

The boats will be used, in peace time, as patrols for races and off shore duties. In wartime, it was pointed out, a large fleet of such boats could literally comb coastal waters.

Lieutenant Morine, whose district extends from the Canadian border to the Rhode Island—Connecticut lines, announced that the first two enrollees were Albert O. Hughes of Charlestown and Clarence M. Cobb of North Falmouth, Mass.

Crimson Advises Action for Peace

Acceptance of the German peace terms and mediatory action by President Roosevelt, in order to save the United States from "a probable re-enactment—only on a more terrible scale—of the 1917 debacle" are urged by the Harvard Crimson in an editorial "Peace In Our Time." The editorial goes on to say:

"Such a peace cannot be tossed off as mere surrender. It is a peace based on solid reality. . . . It would involve considerable concessions to Hitlerdom, but if Hitler could be made to disarm, the victory would be likewise great for the democracies."

This attitude is not supposed to be unanimous among Harvard undergraduates. Some feel that maintenance of civilization is synonymous with the destruction of Hitler once and for all, and they are willing to risk American involvement. They wish to "sit tight," feed the Allies arms and other supplies, and hope for their eventual victory. A few are even now willing to fight if Britain and France begin to lose.

Timilty Plans 68 Halloween Parties

There will be at least 68 municipal Halloween parties for Boston youngsters this year, it was announced at a meeting of the Captains of the 17 police precincts today. The parties are planned to give Boston children plenty of the season's fun without pranks of the destructive type.

Last year Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's Halloween plan called for one party in the Station House of each precinct. But the Station Houses were small and far from the homes of many children.

This year, therefore, he has planned to hold at least four parties in each precinct, and to hold them in large halls in different neighborhoods.

Rail Stations' Hearing Goes Over

Final arguments in the matter of the 88 stations of the Old Colony and Boston and Providence Railroads—whether or not, being closed, they should stay closed—will be heard by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission Oct. 19, Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Commission, announced today.

Arguments were to have been completed yesterday, but were postponed pending presentation of another angle of the case to the United States Supreme Court in Washington today. Before the high court was the question of whether or not the order for closing of the 88 stations rests with the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission or the Federal District Court.

When the question of closing the 88 stations was before the Public Utilities Commission last year, Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks, in New Haven, ordered the 88 stations closed. The order was appealed and the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the Public Utilities Commission.

Harvard Tenure Policy Protested

A group calling itself the "Student Committee to Save Harvard Education" joined today in the protest of the undergraduate chapter of Phi Beta Kappa against the University's apparently inflexible decree that Assistant Professors, after a number of years of service, must either go "up" to permanent positions on the faculty or "out" of the University entirely. This policy, which both groups advocate for the future, is objectionable when applied retroactively, they feel.

In the meantime, the Harvard Faculty as a whole met this afternoon to debate the subject.

A request for an investigation by the Student Council was the means taken by the Committee in its protest. This action echoed that of the undergraduate chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, which recently reaffirmed the stand taken last June by the Harvard branch of the fraternity as a whole. In a resolution, the chapter members noted their regret "that the method chosen by the administration for the solution of these problems (tenure, personnel, budget) should occasion the loss of an excessive number of assistant professors whose course work and tutorial activity constitute a vital contribution to the efficient conduct of undergraduate instruction."

Food Exposition Opens Saturday

The New England Food Exposition, which will be officially opened by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on Saturday next, at 1:30 p. m., will continue in the Boston Garden through the following Saturday, Oct. 21. The exhibitors will be the independent grocers and provision dealers of New England, who will display also the products of the leading manufacturers.

Gay decorations will transform the Garden interior into night out-of-doors among the South Sea islands. Lectures on cooking, orchestral music, entertainment by Jane Withers twice daily, and cake and pie-baking contests will be among the outstanding attractions. Local housewives may bring in cakes or pies for inspection on Tuesday. Judges will include Jacob Tenner, pastry chef of the Ritz-Carlton hotel; Carlo Tolini, pastry chef of the Copley-Plaza hotel; Miss Edna Sturtevant, assistant Director of the department of home economics at Practical Arts high school; and Miss Winifred Corelli, food superintendment at the Hotel Statler. The admission is 40 cents, but more than 1,000,000 half-paid tickets have been issued to independent grocers for distribution to customers.

Errors of Nazis Laid to 'West'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10—Unless the powers of western Europe alter their ways, the Nazi movement in Germany "may be only the first phase in the decay of democratic Government in every Country, Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association, told Tufts College students last night.

In a prepared address, Dr. Buell termed the Nazi regime in Germany a reaction to the "errors of the West." It was the failure of the Allies to rid itself of power politics and "to take the League of Nations seriously" that explains the turbulence of Europe today, he said.

The western Democracies may believe in political liberty, Dr. Buell continued, but "they are leading exponents of economic nationalism." In its struggle to raise its own level of national economy, Germany may demand colonies. But in fact, Dr. Buell declared, "a 50 per cent reduction in Democratic tariffs would probably be worth more to the German people than the annexation of the whole of tropical Africa."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John R. Carr, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Katharine Cornell. Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Westcott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

R. K. O. Boston —
"Irish Luck," with Frankie Darro. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:45. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," featuring Peter Lorre. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Exeter—
"Goodby, Mr. Chips," starring R. Donat and Greer Garson. 2:45, 5:50, 8:50. Also "Wolf Call." 1:45, 4:45, 7:50.

Uptown—
"Three Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres. 1:35, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Lady of the Tropics," featuring Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

Radio—Page 12

Scollay and Modern—
"Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "$1,000 a Touchdown." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"What a Life," starring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Fenway: 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30, a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Television Spy," with William Henry. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:30.

Brookline Village—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff. 2:10, 5, 8:10.

University—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Mischa Auer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage." Also "Brother Rat," starring Priscilla Lane.

South Station Theater—
"England's Navy—Will It Win the War?" "The Giant of Norway." Donald Duck & Pluto in "The Beach Picnic." Robert Benchley's "How to Watch a Football Game," "Men of Steel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux
'Hotel for Women," with Elso Maxwell, Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and James Ellison. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Mr. Wong in Chinatown," with Boris Karloff. 12:10, 3, 5:40, 8:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly in "Frontier Marshall." 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Jones Family in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Tarzan Finds a Son," starring Johnny Weismuller. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce.

Repertory—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene. Also "The Joy of Living," featuring Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Daughters Courageous," with the Lane Sisters and John Garfield. Also "Inspector Hornleigh," with Gordon Harker. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Music

Conservatory of Music—
Concert by Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia Fraternity (Founder's Day Concert). Wallace Goodrich, director. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Open House. Program by seven artists. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Minor Arts by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Vermont Towns' New Reports Now Patterned in Other States

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 10—Fiscal reports of 208 towns and cities have been modernized since a movement was begun back in 1933 by James P. Taylor, Secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce. Slightly more than 30 towns yet remain before 100 per cent results can be claimed by the Chamber. Favorable reaction to the movement has taken place in many other States. Secretary Taylor has received hundreds of requests from town and city clerks asking information about the Vermont program. In addition, the plan has been given wide publicity in newspapers and periodicals as the campaign has progressed.

Until Secretary Taylor began to make the reports of Vermont towns and cities intelligible to the rank and file of taxpayers, the average town report published each March was often a weird statement. Contents of the report from towns of 1,000 to 3,000 population ran from 50 to 80 pages. A summary of the accounts of various officers was practically unknown, and although the expenditures and income were listed, it was hours' work to reach any definite conclusion about any particular department. Each town clerk had his own plan as to how the various accounts should be listed, and selectmen, overseers of the poor, road commissioners and other officials added their bit to the final confusion that went under the title of "town report."

How Plan Started

Taking a few selected towns, Secretary Taylor prevailed on them to try for uniformity, and to use graphs and charts to show the taxpayer in simplest form the financial status of his town. Contests were held and prizes awarded at the annual State Chamber session to those towns which had accepted the proposal for modernizing their reports.

During the past two years, progress has been speeded up through the office of the State Auditor and of the Agricultural Extension Service. An act was passed by the Legislature of 1937 providing for State auditing of town books on request of the town. This aid has resulted in improving their reports. Special work has also been done by the Extension Service through the distribution of literature to farm organizations.

Pressure is now being brought on the 30 or more towns which have not joined the streamline majority. Secretary Taylor says there is possibility that within the year the 100 per cent mark will be reached, enabling Vermont to set the pace for production of modernized governmental public reports.

Organized Leisure Stressed

(Continued from Page 1)

sored by the union, by management, or by both in co-operation.

The extent to which such programs have proved their worth was indicated by Miss S. S. Siegal, of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said:

"Our organization advocates recreational programs for the leisure hours of American workers, and feels these benefit both employers and employees. We do not arrange such programs ourselves, but gather information about successful plans of many corporations to give other firms which inquire of us."

For the Family

E. S. Conner, Athletic Director of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, urged that programs be arranged not only for employees but for their families. He described "Grandfathers Clubs," at which the older folks can play games and talk, and "Grandmothers Clubs," at which these women may knit and talk.

The effects of union organization provoked the most controversy. Representatives of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company plant at Springfield, Mass., and the General Electric plant at Lynn, Mass., both of which have contracts with the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said their recreational plans had continued unchanged after unionization.

A different story came from the men's clothing industry, as related by Ralph B. Tefferteller, who is in charge of cultural activities of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, another C. I. O. Union in Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Tefferteller said employers had curtailed their recreational activities when the unions came, but that the needle trades unions had taken over and enlarged this activity.

Other speakers differed as to whether athletic programs were designed to "keep the minds of workers away from agitators" or whether they should be aimed at such permanent goals as "the enrichment of life." One who took the former view was Lawrence J. Johnson, of Boston, of the National Athletic Union, while a speaker who attacked this view M. M. Olander, Personnel Director of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.

Testimony that the once-troublesome "blue Monday" had disappeared from industry was given by Guy L. Shipps, of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. He said this might be due to the longer week end, or to the recreation programs, but wasn't sure.

Most Retail Stores Open At 1. P. M. on Thursday

Since Columbus Day is a legal holiday in Massachusetts, department and specialty stores must, under the law, remain closed on Thursday morning this week, the Boston Retail Trade Board announced this morning. Their hours will be from 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m, since the general laws of the Commonwealth provide that any retail business not permitted by statute to open on any Sunday, must be closed from 7 a. m., to 1 p. m. on all legal holidays.

The Board said that a canvass of retail stores in cities of other States showed that the holiday is not generally observed.

In Massachusetts, some stores, including the greater number of retail chain grocery establishments, will be closed all day.

Chelsea to Celebrate

The City of Chelsea, Mass., will observe its 200th anniversary on Oct. 25 with a banquet at which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.) of Wyoming will be the principal speakers, it was announced today. Senator O'Mahoney is a native of Chelsea.

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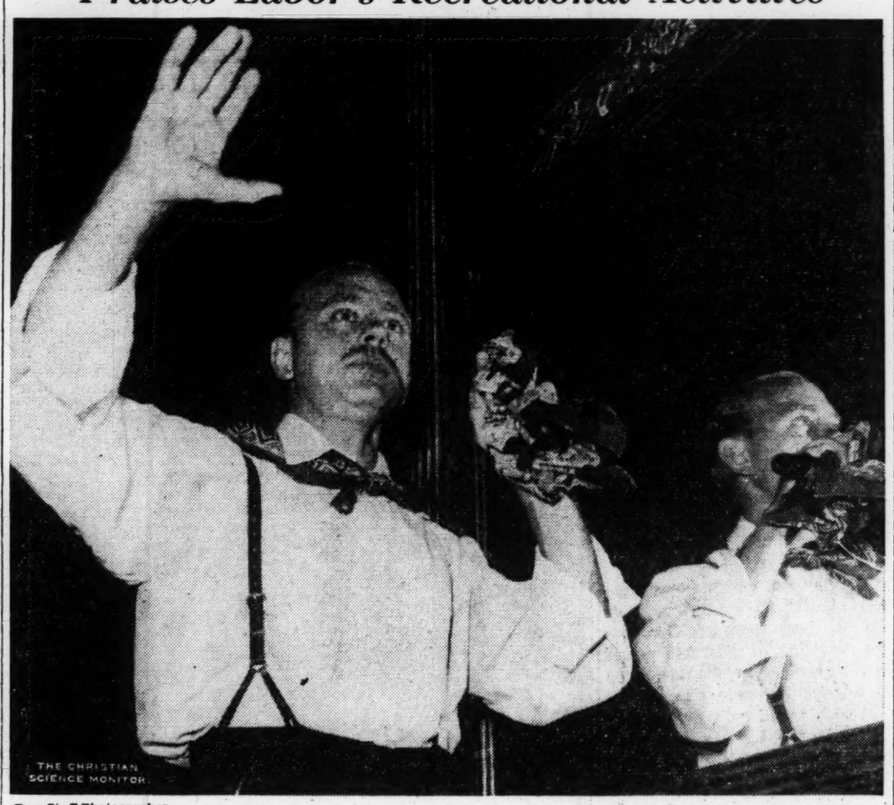

By a Staff Photographer

Ralph B. Tefferteller Addressing Recreation Congress

As Chairman of the Department of Cultural Activities, Pittsburgh, Pa., District Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr. Tefferteller described recreational activities sponsored by needle-trades unions in Pittsburgh.

Rural South Strong for 'Hillbilly Music'

Speaking for Alabama and Mississippi, one delegate to the National Recreation Congress round table today on "Providing Recreation for Rural America" asserted "you can get string instrument players, four or five of them, anytime," and in any search for local talent this field of "hillbilly music" finds even greater numbers in rural groups ready to sing "jazz hymns."

This came out in the Arlington Street Church seminar on the question of what is being done to develop rural entertainment talent. This part of the South, the speaker said, turns to church music—"sings incessantly" and favors the stepped-up tempo of jazz to the words of the old hymns. "You can't get them off on anything else."

Ensuing discussion brought out the point that the "hillbilly" musicians do so good a job of salesmanship on the radio that it is difficult for "good talent to get a chance."

Perley F. Ayer, extension specialist in rural organization and recreation, University of New Hampshire, said New Hampshire was experiencing inroads of commercial companies coming into small towns with entertainment programs and in one instance taking away $125 out of each of 12 small towns.

In this connection it was pointed out that the commercial promoter can give the people what they want and what they will pay for—he can organize dances, as a California extension specialist pointed out, that cannot be sponsored by any local agency.

"We have hillbillies in Pennsylvania, too," said another delegate, and then explained that "critics" were detailed to cover the country dances and report on how the dances went "in order to develop standards of grace and deportment."

Montana reported a three-day, locally run, non-commercial Chautauqua. One Middle West community operates "a county-wide cultural Olympics."

The school janitor and the teacher "who is afraid of a little extra work" were censured as hindrances to freer use of school buildings after school hours. Justification was found for school superintendents who objected because of fuel charges or damage to buildings.

"Not enough attention is being paid to hobbies in the recreation program," Clarence E. Brewer, Commissioner of Recreation in Detroit, told the conference. "Hobbies are essential in the scheme of modern life. An avocation now is as important as a vocation. A recreation department is not justified in putting thousands of taxpayers' dollars into the brick and stone of a new recreation building until the use of all available facilities in the community has been tried. If proper arrangements can be made, there is no reason why a public recreation department cannot take over, supervise and conduct recreational activities in church gymnasiums, parish houses, school buildings, libraries, settlement houses, neighborhood clubs, or other places having recreation facilities."

At the conference on training recreation workers, Miss Corinne Fonde, Superintendent of Recreation, Houston, Texas, said:

"The recreation profession in modern cities must have an army of upstanding, talented, ambitious young men as leaders of boys and for co-recreational activities in which both sexes share.

"Our petticoat education, except in a few branches such as physical education, makes male leadership in recreation imperative," said Miss Fonde.

Warren L. Weierman, President of Community Youth Alliance, Lansdale, Pa., speaking on "What Youth Want and How They Can Help to Get It," said: "In this fairly prosperous, industrial town of about 11,000 inhabitants, the young people have united forces and are operating a self-designed program that for a year and a half has experienced an encouraging measure of success and is proving that youth itself can do something about their own problems.

"The local youth groups supplying the leadership for the movement are the 10 young people's organizations of the churches," he said. "They are working together in this project, because they consider an active interest in any character-building project a natural obligation and so have set themselves to the task of improving the quality of the lives of Lansdale's youth.

"They are doing this by increasing the opportunities for constructive leisure time activity and at the same time are working toward the establishment of a full-time, community-supported recreation program. Roller skating on barricaded streets, hikes, basketball, swimming parties, farmer and farmerette parties, 'Lil' Abner' parties, Hallowe'en parties, picnics, treasure hunts, a chemistry show, forums and similar enterprises."

"Your Congress may well pause and give thanks," President Roosevelt said last night in a message commending the work of the Association, "that while little children in some countries are carrying gas masks and living in hourly fear of bomb raids, American children are still free to play, to sing, to dance and to grow as normal happy children should grow . . . The full power of the National Recreation Association has been put behind those aspects of American life which bring the most genuine human satisfaction."

Recreation's Job In Helping Girls Told at Congress

Fitting into a group, or community society, is just as important as individual self-development, declared Miss Helen M. Dauncey, director of special activities of the Boston Community Service, this morning, at the 24th National Recreation Congress, now in progress at the Hotel Statler.

At the round table discussion of "unmet needs of girls and women," Miss Dauncey defined the aims of the Community Service, to make the girl the best possible human being, to help her to do a good job at being a woman.

How ideas of equal opportunity in sports have changed in the past quarter of a century was illustrated by Miss Dauncey's statement, "a girls' program is not an adaptation of a men's program. We don't play the same games, with a softer ball, or shorten the bases.

Feminine Sports

"We are not interested in turning out the masculine type of female, with muscular arms, standing, legs far apart, in shin guards; we are interested in having them do the things they can be feminine in, swimming, archery, and similar sports."

Being personally charming, however, Miss Dauncey added, was not more important to the underprivileged or other types of girls than becoming co-operative members of society; and she urged the recreational directors to make greater use of the community as a source of opportunity for development. The sharp line which used to be drawn between educational and recreational activities, she said, had vanished, and educators were realizing that true recreational work was also educational.

Discussing the lack of interest in doing for the underprivileged girl what had been done for the underprivileged boy, Miss Dora Dodge, director of the conference, stressed inadequate homes as the root of much trouble for the small girl and the young woman, and quoted a well known insurance company as stating that three times as many killings were caused by petty domestic quarrels as by all the gangster activities in the country.

Camp for Mothers

Describing the work among older women in her city, Mrs. H. R. Harvey, director of recreation in Lansing, Mich., told of steps taken to encourage mothers to make their homes more attractive so that adolescent daughters would be more likely to take their young men home and less likely to meet them on the street corner.

Mrs. Harvey reported that the Mothers' Clubs in Lansing had a summer camp lasting four days, and costing $3.50 for each camper, which sum was earned by the women, by producing a play. At the four-day camp they do none of the things they have to do at home, no cooking, no cleaning. They play all day, swimming, hiking, and pursuing all the pleasures they have heard their small sons and daughters tell about pursuing at scout camp. The only difference is, they don't sleep. It's too much fun being awake.

Winthrop Is Facing Isolation As El Service Plan Is Rejected

Complete loss of transportation service was the immediate prospect facing Winthrop residents today following the town's refusal to approve a plan under which the Boston Elevated Railway would assume the franchise of the Narrow Gauge and either continue rail service or substitute busses.

At a special town meeting last night town meeting members rejected the plan, approved by the 1939 Legislature. The town vote was 134-103 and came after a stormy meeting during which those favoring the plan were "booed" by the huge gallery of men and women.

Proponents of the plan were minority members of the town meeting and transportation committee, which after a two year study originally proposed the program whereby the Elevated would take over the Narrow Gauge for $250,000.

Opposition to the proposal was based on the 15-cent fare to be charged on the Winthrop to Boston run, compared to the regular 10-cent Elevated fare; the fact that Winthrop would be forced to pay its share of the Elevated deficit, and the possibility that busses would be substituted for the present trains.

The threat of transportation service loss comes from the fact that under Federal Court instructions the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railway, or the Narrow Gauge, will go before the State Public Utilities Commission on Nov. 9 to seek permission to abandon all operations.

To provide substitute service the Legislature adopted the "El" measure which, to become effective, must be approved by Winthrop and the 14 cities and towns in the Elevated district. No action was taken last night toward formulating a new plan.

Council Refuses To Take Action

By a vote of 16 to 1 the Boston City Council yesterday killed a resolution that would have placed them on record as opposing the location of liquor establishments near churches.

The action, which followed a lively word battle, came on an order proposed by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay to urge the Boston Licensing Board to refuse applications of liquor establishments seeking to set up business in the vicinity of churches.

Councilor Chase referred to a number of recent instances of such applications. Among cases pending, he said, is an application to locate a store close to Trinity Church. He pointed out the vigorous opposition to this and other such applications expressed before the Licensing Board.

Following charges that Mr. Chase's motion "sounded like Anti-Saloon League propaganda," and affirmations of great faith in the wisdom of the Licensing Board, the Council voted 16-1 to send the measure to the rules committee, the graveyard of controversial measures.

The Council gave final approval, by vote of 18-1, to a $150,000 loan order for paving materials introduced last week. Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, who opposed the action, described the action as going "very far from the pay-as-you-go policy."

He argued that the need for this money must have been known when the tax rate was announced, but that nothing was said about it then.

He pointed to other borrowing operations in the current year: $4,750,000 for relief; $1,500,000 for the 1938 State deficit; $1,000,000 to fund bad debts; $100,000 for materials for the new Huntington Avenue subway, and the $150,000 for WPA street surfacing work.

The Council approved transfer of $10,000 from the contingent fund to the Public Library trustees to repair the famous but leaky tile roof on the Copley Square Library Building.

Worcester Asks Car Fare Study

Walter D. Allen, City Solicitor of Worcester, Mass., today asked the State Public Utility Commission to make a study to determine if a five-cent fare could be initiated by the Worcester Street Railroad without impairing service or reduction of company personnel or wages.

A reduction of the 10-cent fare to five cents, Mr. Allen declared, would tend to increase patronage and benefit stockholders and riders.

Charles B. Rugg, Boston and Worcester attorney representing the Railroad offered no objection, but said that the Company paid 4.8 per cent of every 10 cents for wages to employees and that the roalroad "hasn't been making enough money for the real equity owners."

On the other hand, William H. Murphy, representing the street car men, said that he thought the fare could be reduced without curtailing wages or personnel.

Sheriff Dowd In First Hearing

Sheriff John F. Dowd of Suffolk County was called before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts this afternoon for a preliminary hearing on removal proceedings brought against him by the Boston Bar Association. The Association is seeking the Sheriff's removal on grounds of extortion of money from employees on threat of dismissal.

The Bar Association was represented by attorney Reuben L. Lurie and Sheriff Dowd by attorney Francis Juggins.

Sheriff Dowd was given a week in which to file a motion for additional specifications, and two weeks in which to answer the charges.

Through his attorney, Mr. Juggins, he said that he would, in the meantime, discharge nobody whose dismissal would affect the case in any way.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 11

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

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Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Ave.
Next to Mechanics Building
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Recreation in the 20th	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Fire Prevention";	Century"; talk	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama, music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Political talk	News; sport talk	"Football Roundup"	Political talk	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports
6:45	Talk; war news.	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	Recorded program	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Government talk	Popular music
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson.	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	Recorded music	"Fire Prevention"
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Concert Miniatures"	Talks, Gov. Saltonstall,	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Party"; war news.	questions and answers.	"Concert Miniatures"	Col. Knox	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Robert Benchley; J. Du-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	rante; orch.	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	Talk, Admiral Emory S.	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists.	Land	Molly"; music	"Success Session"	tonio, director
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	Cordell Hull, at World	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Mickey Albert's Orch.	News Service
10:15	tra; soloists	Trade dinner	land; orchestra	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"If I Had the Chance";	"Uncle Walter's Doc-	Mozart Concerto Series;	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	interviews; music	tor House"; drama; music	piano; orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Reichman's Orch	"Dance Parade"
11:30	Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Frankie Starr's Orch
11:45	Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	Songs by "Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	European Roundup.	War news; "Breakfast	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	in Bedlam"; musical	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	Movie talk	comedy program; vocal-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	Greenfield Choir	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch's Boys	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; vocalist	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Ellen Randolph	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	cal Album"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Servcie	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Old Time Tunes"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	hold talk	"Voice of Experience"	cal Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Music for the Young"	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Indiana Indigo"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Norman Cloutier's Or.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	Sport reports
3:30	News Service	Jackson Teagarden's Or.	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Millar's Orchestra	Sport reports
3:45	Interview Time	News; weather	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Gayle Gaylord"	Sport reports
4:00	"The Handy Man"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	"Blazing the Trail"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Invitation to Waltz"	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Wayne West, songs	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Musical program	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	News; Fire Prevention	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Army Recruiting program	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Edith Cavell Anniversary
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Mayor John Lyons	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen;	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Political talk
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"These Amazing Years";	"If You Could Only	"Twentieth Century Se-	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	dramatization	Cook"; dramatization	renade"	Claire Page, soprano
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	24th National Recreation	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orch.; war news.	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Congress	"Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00	Theater; Grace	Dance Orchestra	The New Fred Allen	Network program	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	George; Claude	Dance Orchestra	Show; Bert Lahr; Ned	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Rains in "Kind	"Harvey and Dell"	Sparks; Peter Van	City of Boston Columbus	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Lady"; music	"Cafe Rouge"	Steeden's Orch.; sketch	Day Celebration	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Concert	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Orchestra	Over"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Over"	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Harvey Firestone, Jr.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Christian Science Lecture on Radio

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science given under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, on Friday noon, Oct. 13, at 12:15 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave Station WRUL (11.79 megacycles) at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW (15.13 megacycles), which will operate simultaneously with it.

At noon, piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Listeners in Boston will probably not be able to hear either station, but those living on the South Shore, within a 10 to 15 mile radius of Hatherly Beach, Scituate, where the transmitters are located, should have excellent reception.

Plastic Workers Win Increase of $2 a Week

Thirty-five employees of Hearst, Inc., Boston plastic manufacturers, have won a $2 a week pay increase following a conference of representatives of the company, the United Furniture Makers Union and the States Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

At the Board it was also announced that negotiations for contracts have started between the employees and representatives of six plumbing supply houses.

Donovan Sworn In

Edward Donovan, Dorchester attorney who was recently appointed to the post of United States Commissioner, was today sworn into his new office today by Arthur W. Brown, Clerk of the Federal District Court. In his position, Mr. Donovan will assist Commissioner Howard W. Robbins and Harry N. Gutterman in their duties of determining whether persons charged with crime shall be held for grand jury.

Radcliffe Freshmen Guests of 'Idler' Club

Freshmen at Radcliffe have eagerly awaited this day when Idler, Radcliffe Dramatic Club, will have its reception for new members, including a one-act play—no heavy stuff but just fun—entitled, 'The Bathroom Door," by Gertrude Jennings.

After the performance the Idlers' Board and the new Directors for this year, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Burr Pettet, connected with the New England Repertory theater, will receive the guests. This reception is one of many given by Radcliffe clubs to welcome freshmen during the month of October.

Announcing
the New 1940
FORD
and
MERCURY CARS
See us for the best trade-in values.
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON

Tweed Coats Cape, and Cape-Coats Tailored to Order

Crossover
IN A MIXTURE OF PURE WOOL AND ANGORA
$7.50
Choice of
dark brown navy, lavender, white, brick, dusty rose, sky blue and lime green Sizes 36-40.

Showing many other Imported Sweaters in Shetland, Saxony, various Scotch Wools, and Indian Cashmere.

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Saroyan Play Opens Guild Season—Short-Wave Radio and the War

'The Time of Your Life' At the Plymouth Theater

William Saroyan's new play "The Time of Your Life," his first to be seen in Boston, was presented last evening at the Plymouth Theater. It was produced by the Theater Guild in association with Eddie Dowling. The performance marked the beginning of the subscription season. That much is clear.

But the play itself is confusing. The principal setting for its five scenes is a waterfront basement saloon in San Francisco. Some of the events that are set forth and some of the talk that is heard have the sordidness that might be found in such a place. But there are also imaginative passages. Characters come in and depart, episodes occur, with the illogical sequence of a dream, and occasionally the shock of a nightmare.

What Mr. Saroyan seems to be trying to get at is the theme of "the good in the worst of us, the bad in the best of us." Among his many characters he has a kindly barkeeper, a streetwalker who talks of her childhood, a philosophical longshoreman, a policeman who discusses the drive of economic necessity, an Indian fighter with tall tales, a boy who would be a comedian but becomes a dancer, a Negro piano player, an Arab harmonica player. A vice squad member is the villain. The central figure is a man, generous and well disposed to all, who buys toys at one minute, a globe and magazines at another, hires a limousine or purchases a revolver when the mood strikes him.

"They're all good guys," someone says in effect at one point in the play. And again there is talk about what a wonderful world this is, if people did not make it unpleasant. But if that is the theme, a considerable portion of the play brings out the unpleasant side. Yet there is in it a sense of compassion for these people.

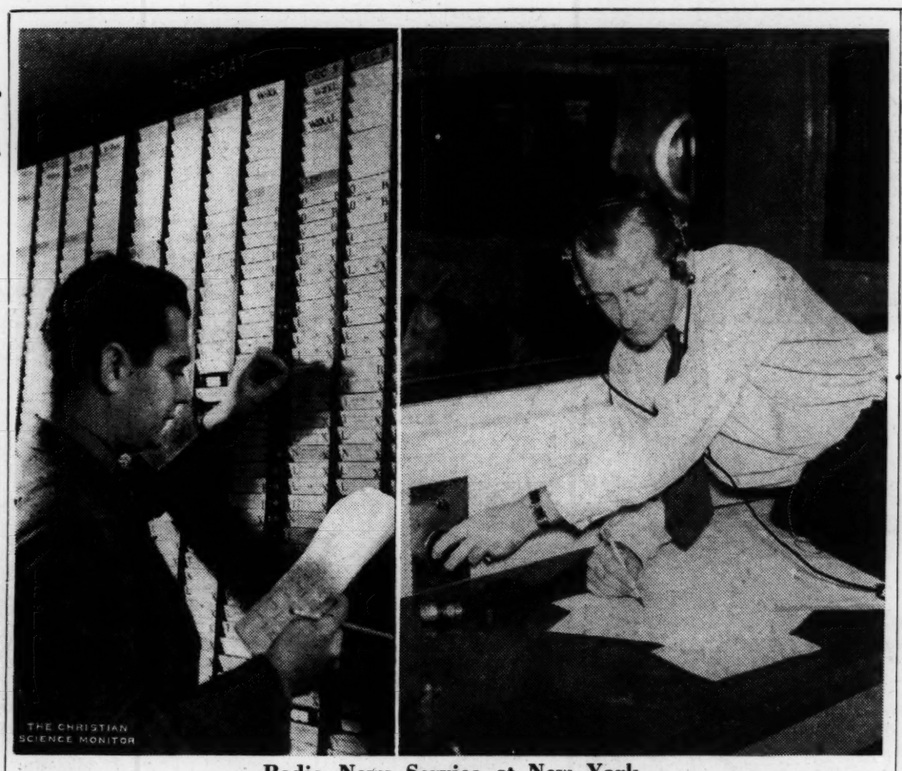
The characters, like the play, seem to have some of the quality of a dream. The tempo of the acting, particularly that of Mr. Dowling in the chief role, tends presumably intentionally, to add to that impression. Charles De Sheim gives a warmth to the part of the barkeeper and proprietor; Julia Haydon, a childlike quality to her role; Edward Andrews, a boyishness to the henchman of the central figure (Mr. Dowling) round whom most of the talk revolves.

E. F. M.

'The Time of Your Life'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Play in five scenes by William Saroyan, produced by the Theater Guild in association with Eddie Dowling, Oct. 9, 1939, with settings and costumes designed by Boris Aronson. The cast:

Joe	Eddie Dowling
Nick	Charles De Sheim
Tom	Edward Andrews
Kitty Duval	Julie Haydon
Dudley	Curt Conway
Harry	Martin Ritt
Wesley	Reginald Beane
Lorene	Nene Vibber
Blick	Grover Burgess
Arab	Houseley Stevens, Sr.
Mary L.	Dorothy Francis
Krupp	William Bendix
McCarthy	John O'Malley
Kit Carson	Len Doyle
Nick's Ma	Michelette Burani
Sailor	Randolph Wade
Elsie	Margaret Mullen
A Killer	Evelyn Geller
Her Side Kick	Mary Cheffey
A Society Lady	Eva Leonard Boyne
A Society Gentleman	Charles Henderson
Willie	Will Lee
First Cop	Randolph Wade
Second Cop	John Farrell



Radio News Service at New York

Left: NBC shore-wave board and operator, each card representing a 15-minute program. Right: Gary Culeman, CBS translator, takes notes on radiocast from Germany.

New York Radiocasts War News in All Tongues

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American short wave radio—the voice of the United States to the other continents—is working night and day, endeavoring to present an honest account of the news to a world hungry for it and wary of propaganda.

While blasts and counter-blasts, intended to alarm, confuse or shock, surge through the European ether, evidence filters from abroad, mostly by letter, that American radiocasters' efforts are appreciated. Even in states where foreign radio listening is proscribed by threat of punishment, the American short wave programs are eagerly listened to. For obvious reasons letters from these nations are not acknowledge. A Viennese, for instance, wrote to the National Broadcasting Company:

"We are starved for truth. For obvious reasons I cannot express myself any further." From Paraguay a listener to the Columbia Broadcasting System's programs wrote:

"It is a relief to hear the voices of your broadcasters and to know that we can trust and accept the news that we get." Then, from Munich to NBC:

"As I was obliged to go to the meeting . . . against the Jews, I could not listen to your German speaker. But a friend of mine who managed to avoid the meeting, listened as usual, and reported the entire talk to me."

From the Teletypewriter

Or take the morning, late in August, when German citizens opened their newspapers and stared at reports of the German-Russian non-aggression pact—papers that had for years conducted virulent anti-Communist campaigns. They turned to domestic stations for confirmation.

Silence.

They twisted their short wave dials to Moscow, where a four-hour anti-Nazi blast was scheduled.

Again, silence.

Yet by tuning WNBI, NBC's short wave station in New York, they could have heard a voice in German giving full details of the pact, fully five hours before their own radio stations announced it to them.

To do this, NBC took the pact news from teletypewriters that click off constant bulletins, and turned it over to translators, who quickly converted it into German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. Then announcers speaking these languages stepped into a studio whence their words traveled to Bound Brook, N. J., and from there directional antennas shot them out to the desired countries.

In hastily enlarged quarters in CBS studios in New York, a staff of 15 shortwave translators and announcers—a "Little League of Nations"—took the same information, turned it into as many languages and radiocast it.

Columbia's two short wave stations, W2XE in New York, and WCAB in Philadelphia, now operate on an 18-hour basis and are ready to expand to 24 if necessary. News programs have grown to 45 minutes from 15 minutes. The New York transmitter is beamed toward Europe in the daytime and toward South America at night, while the Philadelphia station is directed toward South America in the day and toward Europe at night.

CBS radiocasts in German, French, Polish, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and English. Most of its staff of short wave announcers, under the direction of Elizabeth-Ann Tucker, CBS shortwave director, can double in several languages, and certain ones can take shorthand in a number of tongues.

NBC's International Division, under Guy Hickok, operates daily over Stations WNBI and WRCA beamed to Europe and South America respectively, in the same group of languages as CBS, with the exception of Polish. It has a staff of never less than 21.

Music Goes Along, Too

Coupled with its radiocasting, CBS monitors European short wave programs out in a little shack at Forest Hills, L. I. They are relayed into headquarters for the use of translators, radiocasters and news analysts on the network. Strange languages are heard besides those coming from the 24 European stations that are regularly logged by CBS's three powerful short wave receivers. Arabic, Russian, a variety of Slovak dialects, even a German program to South Africa in Africander, the local Dutch tongue, have been logged. Africander was no problem to the CBS translators. One of them was familiar with it.

As might be suspected, news, though essentially the backbone of short wave radiocasting, is not all that is sought, Music speaks an even more universal language. NBC, for instance, never fails to send its Toscanini and Music Hall concerts to South America. Protests would ensue if they left them out.

After news, talks on American life, industry, sports, aviation, travel, photography, Hollywood, and philately are most popular abroad. The French go in for jazz in a big way. Germans, too, seem to like it, though "verboten." To name another public, Latin Americans are avid listeners to modern music.

Reradiocasts of American network programs, with the exception of music, are few; for Gracie Allen or Jack Benny are gibberish to Buenos Aires or Budapest. Most of NBC and CBS's short wave programs are designed expressly for their foreign audiences. Thus a great many Americans are scarcely aware of 15 to 20 hours of daily programs reflecting their ideals and life.

Backstage Glance At a Movie Lot

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Hollywood is proud of the way it maintains authenticity. But the effort requires an immense storage space. A glance around the Warner back lot reveals the lengths to which major studios will go.

Among reams of other things, you'll find:

A collection of newspapers, letterheads, and telegraph blanks from all parts of the world.

Racks of automobile license plates from every State, covering more than 20 years.

Street signs from big cities, some the real thing, others copied from photographs. They prevent such mistakes as Boston markers in a New Orleans street scene.

Police and sheriff's badges from more than a hundred cities and counties.

On Broadway Stages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Life With Father," adapted by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse from the late Clarence Day's book, will be presented on Broadway at the Empire Theater, the night of Nov. 8. At Skowhegan, Maine, "Life With Father" proved one of the decidedly more successful try-outs of the past summer. Bretaigne Windust is directing the play, which deals with New York in the 'Eighties. Mr. Crouse and Dorothy Stickney (Mrs. Crouse) are in the cast. "Life With Father" will try-out in Baltimore beginning Oct. 30, for one week.

* * *

"Pastoral" Première

Speaking of Baltimore, that city will see the première of Victor Wolfson's "Pastoral," on Oct. 24. Written by the author of "Excursion," the new play is being produced by Bonfils and Somnes. Ruth Weston, John Banner, Wallace Acton, Charles Lang, Philip Truex, Judy Parrish, and Cornel Wilde will appear in "Pastoral," which looks toward a Nov. 1 Broadway opening, possibly at the Henry Miller Theater.

* * *

One-Act-Play Theater

Wendell Phillips Dodge announces that he will open a one-act-play theater along Broadway, late in November. According to present plans, plays will be radiocast nationally one night a week in a sponsored broadcast.

Mr. Dodge, whose experience has included association with David Belasco, explains that as "entertainer," "conferencier," or "impresario-regisseur," he will "produce a transition from a lyric to a grotesque, from a tragical piece to an amusing item on the program without doing violence to the humor of the public."

Sixty per cent of the plays projected by Mr. Dodge are foreign. Musical items are being included in the repertory. Mr. Dodge anticipates presenting motion picture as well as stage actors and actresses. Rehearsals are scheduled to begin in three weeks.

* * *

Barrymore Rehearsals

Ethel Barrymore has started rehearsals for her nonagenarian role in "Farm of Three Echoes," by Noel Langley. Dean Jagger, McMay Morris, Ann Dere, Priscilla Newton, William B. Mack, and Victor Esker are in the play, which is being directed by Arthur Hopkins. "Farm of Three Echoes" will tour for about five weeks following a Princeton, N. J., opening, on Oct. 21.

* * *

Paul Osborn's Play

"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn, opens at the Plymouth Theater for two weeks, on Nov. 6. It concerns two men—one a bachelor and the other, married—who at 70 or so, decide to leave the humdrum behind and go out for adventure. Joshua Logan is directing. Mr. Osborn, it may be remembered, is the author of "On Borrowed Time."

* * *

"Swingin' " Preliminaries

Rehearsals begin this week for "Swingin' the Dream," which will show what Benny Goodman can do with Mendelssohn's score, and what Erik Charell and Gilbert Seldes can do with Shakespeare's script for "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The locale has been changed to New Orleans in the 1880's. Maxine Sullivan, Butterfly McQueen, Oscar Polk, Add Bates, and Dorothy McGuire are among the 100 white and Negro players required for the gambol. The week of Nov. 20 may see Mr. Goodman's "Dream" at the Center Theater, for which, they say, he is preparing something "newer than swing."

* * *

Odds and Ends

Labor Stage has once more postponed opening that Volume III of "Pins and Needles." The new edition will now meet the public eye on Oct. 23 instead of Oct. 16 . . . Since Mercury Theater, Inc., has forbidden use of its name after Oct. 30, the Artef Theater is pondering a new sign over the marquee. This problem, however, receives secondary consideration right now to the Artef's "Clinton Street," opening on Thursday night, Oct. 12 . . . Gene Salzer, whose baton guided the music of "I Married an Angel," "On Your Toes," "Babes in Arms," and many another Broadway musical, has been signed by B. C. DeSylva to conduct the music for "DuBarry Was a Lady," starring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman.

'Tonight We Dance'

By Felix Borowski

Chicago, Oct. 10

Miss Ruth Chatterton, having allowed fifteen years of motion pictures to detach her from professional activity in these parts, returned to Chicago and the legitimate stage to bring forward a new comedy entitled "Tonight We Dance." This piece of dramaturgy was concocted by Gladys Unger, who has frequently produced plays of her own, and Marcella Burke who, it is said, has been involved only in this one. The comedy received its first presentations in one of the summer theaters, when for some reason—not explicable by its plot and situations—it was entitled "You Can't Eat Goldfish."

The work by the two authors concerns the sort of matrimonial mixup that has long been regarded as amusing material by playwrights. The particular complication that disturbs what might otherwise have been a placid household is a woman—Ramona Flack—who casts herself upon the sympathies of Reno and its judiciary because she can no longer tolerate a husband who is given to drink and who throws the family cash away on horse races. A beguiling foreigner hovers around Mrs. Flack; but in act three everything ends happily and Reno is forgotten in a renewal of wedding bells.

While there are indeed some thin spots in "Tonight We Dance," the comedy on the whole is a diverting affair, with amusing situations and clever lines. Miss Chatterton, the Ramona Flack of the cast, handles an engaging role with the astuteness and, it may be added, with the charm that distinguished so much of her work before motion pictures removed her from the stage. She is not given to great fervidities, either of affection or of indignation, and her part with philosophical moderation, even when it led her to Reno, could have caused no perturbation in any bosom except that of Mr. Flack.

The husband, whose betting on horses caused so much trouble to the other Flacks, was excellently played by Barry Thomson. That actor gave a debonnaire and blithesome reading to a role that offered many opportunities to a player as experienced and as versatile as he is. The foreign musician who dangled after Mrs. Flack was given into the hands of Marcel Journet, a son of the French basso who was for so long connected with the Metropolitan and Chicago opera companies, and it should be said that the present representative of the family disclosed himself to be a credit to it. In addition to one or two others who did justice to smaller parts there were three children—Jimmy Roland, Tina Thayer, and Shirley Poirier—who, still in their early teens, gave evidence of more than ordinary skill (considering their ages) in roles that were far from being unimportant.

Cambridge Ends Junior Concerts

The Saturday Morning Junior Concerts, which for five seasons attracted thousands of boys and girls and their parents to Sanders Theater, Cambridge, to hear Boston Symphony Orchestra players and others give one-hour programs, will not be given this season. This announcement has been made in a letter to patrons and friends sent out last week end by Mrs. Eliot Hubbard, Jr, chairman of the concerts committee.

Mrs. Hubbard's statement says: "It is with the greatest regret that we find it inadvisable to continue with the concerts this coming season. This decision has been reached only after the most careful consideration, and is due primarily to a substantial increase in music costs. It is against our policies to seek financial backing or to lower our program standards.

"We feel very proud of the fact that the concerts have been such a success and we realize that this success has been due largely to the interest and encouragement of our subscribers. For this we are sincerely grateful."

Ballet Caravan Plans Transcontinental Tour

The itinerary of the Ballet Caravan's second transcontinental tour for 1939-1940 is announced as follows:

Oct. 16, Mount Vernon, New York; Oct. 17, Lancaster, Pa.; Oct. 18, Greensboro, N. C. (matinee and evening); Oct. 20, Charlotte, N. C.! Oct. 21, Roanoke, Va.; Oct. 23, Mobile, Ala.; Oct. 27, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Oct. 29, Chicago, Ill.; Oct. 30, Greenbay, Wis., and Oct. 31, Marinette, Wis.

Nov. 1, Escanaba, Wis.; Nov. 2, S. S. Marie, Wis.; Nov. 3, Marquette, Wis.; Nov. 8, Edmonton, Canada; Nov. 9, Calgary, Canada; Nov. 11, Seattle, Wash.; Nov. 13, Victoria, Canada; Nov. 14, Vancouver, Canada; Nov. 16, Portland, Ore.; Nov. 20, Eugene, Ore.; Nov. 25, Carmel, Calif.; Nov. 26, San Francisco, Calif.; Nov. 27, San Rafael, Calif., and Nov. 28, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Dec. 1, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dec. 2, San Diego, Calif.; Dec. 4, Wichita, Kan.; Dec. 5, Laramie, Wyo.; Dec. 11, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dec. 12, Dayton, Ohio, and Dec. 15, Syracuse, N. Y.

News of the Screen

The National Press Club of Washington will hold the world premiere of Frank Capra's production, "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington," on Oct. 17 at Constitution Hall in Washington, according to an announcement from Columbia Pictures.

Invitations will be extended to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The occasion will mark the debut of the Press Club's Glee Club.

"Mr. Smith Goes To Washington," co-stars Jean Arthur and James Stewart and the cast includes Claude Rains, Edward Arnold, Guy Kibbee, Thomas Mitchell, Eugene Pallette, Beulah Bondi, H. B. Warner, Harry Carey, Astrid Allwyn, Ruth Donnelly, Grant Mitchell, Porter Hall, Baby Dumpling and H. V. Kaltenborn.

* * *

Michael Curtiz, director, Sol Polito, cameraman, and a crew of assistants have left Hollywood on a tour of Western States seeking locations for "Virginia City," story of the old West which Warners will make with Errol Flynn. The picture is scheduled to go into production Oct. 16. The cast will include Brenda Marshall.

* * *

Cary Grant will play the male starring role in Columbia's new Howard Hawks production, "His Girl Friday," with Rosalind Russell as feminine lead and Ralph Bellamy featured. Mr. Grant will be managing editor of a metropolitan newspaper, and Miss Russell his star girl reporter. Mr. Bellamy will be an insurance salesman. The picture is based on a play by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur.

* * *

Tony Martin, screen and radio singer, has gone to Hollywood to appear in Columbia's new romantic comedy with music tentatively entitled "Passport To Happiness." Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra will be featured and Joseph Santley will direct.

* * *

Preparations for the filming of "The Tree of Liberty," are now under way. Frank Lloyd will direct from Sidney Buchman's screen treatment of Elizabeth Page's novel.

* * *

An international quarterly magazine of film opinion, entitled Films, is announced to make its appearance late in October. The editorial board consists of Lincoln Kirstein, Jay Leyda, Mary Losey, Robert Stebbins, and Lee Strasberg.

* * *

The Government of France has awarded a grand prize to the Rockettes, precision dancers of the Radio City Music Hall, for their participation in the Paris Exposition of 1937 when they went to Paris to dance at the International Dance Festival.

Ceramic Show at Syracuse

The Eighth National Ceramic Exhibition, at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, will continue in Syracuse through Oct. 29, and then a group selected from the initial showing will be sent on circuit to American museums until July 1.

Ceramic sculpture and pottery shown this year indicate steady progress in this field of American art and craftsmanship, according to Mrs. Dorothy Wright Liebes, San Francisco, chairman of the jury. "There is less and less of the European tradition appearing in American work, more realization of the function of the potter's craft, and more feeling for the imaginative possibilities of this most ancient of arts," she said. Mrs. Liebes is director of the decorative arts section of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Other members of the jury were Russell Barnett Aitken and Viktor Schreckengost, ceramic sculptors; R. Guy Cowan, art director of the Onondaga Pottery Company, Syracuse, representing the American Ceramic Society; and Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Worcester, Mass., Art Museum.

Awards have been made to Thelma Frazier, Cleveland, Ohio; Gertrud and Otto Natsler, Los Angeles, Calif.; Henry Varnum Poor, New York; Harold Rieger, Perry, N. Y.; Sascha Brastoff, New York; David Seyler, Cincinnati, Ohio; Karl Drerup and Joseph V. Tury, New York; Glen Lukens, Los Angeles; Charles Harder, Alfred, N. Y.; Mary Yancy Hodgdon, Fullerton, Calif.; Irene Aitken, Cleveland, Ohio.

The jury recommended a special award in recognition to Waylande Gregory of New Jersey.

The circuit for the exhibition follows: Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio; Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y.; Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Pittsburgh Gallery of Fine Arts, Pittsburgh, Pa.; St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis, Mo.; American Ceramic Society, Toronto, Canada; Munson-Proctor-Williams Institute, Utica, N. Y.; Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.

Cleveland Symphony Opening Program

For the opening program the Cleveland Orchestra's twenty-second season, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Oct. 12 and 14, Dr. Artur Rodzinski has chosen the Overture to "Oberon" by Carl Maria von Weber; the Brahms First Symphony, in C minor; the first Cleveland performances of Aaron Copland's "El Salón México"; and the Orchestral Fragments, second series, from Maurice Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis and Chloé."

Amusements

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2—Great M-G-M Hits—2
WALLACE BEERY
IN 'THUNDER AFLOAT'
Also: "FAST AND FURIOUS"
Ann SOTHERN • Franchot TONE

WILBUR—Last 7 Times Eves. 8:30
KATHARINE CORNELL
& THE PLAYWRIGHTS' present
S.N. BEHRMAN'S NEWEST SUCCESS
NO TIME for COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER

SHUBERT—LAST 7 TIMES EVES. 8.30
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
TOO MANY GIRLS
Gayest Musical Comedy by
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Eves. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed., Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75.

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"Of Human Bondage"
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Finast Grapefruit	Fancy Sections	3	No. 2 tins	23¢	Richmond Pork and Beans	3	16 oz. tins 17¢
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce		2	17 oz. tins	21¢	Minute Tapioca	2	pkgs. 21¢
Rinso		2	lge. pkgs.	39¢	Finast Pearl Tapioca	2	12 oz pkgs. 15¢
Oxydol		2	lge. pkgs.	39¢	Campbell's Tomato Juice	2	14 oz. tins 13¢
Campbell's Soups	All Kinds except Chicken, Mushroom	3	tins	25¢	White Spray Pancake Flour		20 oz pkg. 5¢
Campbell's Tomato Soup			tin	7¢	White Spray Rolled Oats	Quick or Regular	3 lb. pkg. 15¢
Friend's Baked Beans		2	28 oz. tins	25¢	White Spray Wheat Cereal		28 oz. pkg. 15¢
B & M Baked Beans		2	28 oz. tins	25¢	Finast Baked Beans	Pea, Yellow Eye, Red Kidney	2 28 oz. tins 23¢
Campbell's Soups	Chicken or Mushroom		tin	10¢	Finast Tomato Ketchup		2 14 oz. bots. 25¢
Geisha Crab Meat	Fancy		No. ½ tin	22¢	Finast Brown Bread		2 16 oz. tins 23¢
Chatka Crab Meat	Fancy		No. ½ tin	21¢	Crisco	3 lb. tin 49¢	1 lb. tin 18¢
Hershey's Baking Chocolate			½ lb. cake	12¢	Spry	3 lb. tin 49¢	1 lb. tin 18¢
Red Alaska Salmon	Fancy Timberlake		tall tin	21¢	Rumford Baking Powder		12 oz. tin 19¢
Pink Alaska Salmon	Fancy	2	tall tins	25¢	Royal Baking Powder	6 oz. tin 17¢	12 oz. tin 31¢
Super Suds	Blue Package Concentrated	2	lge. pkgs.	39¢	Wheaties	Breakfast of Champions	pkg. 10¢
Evangeline Milk		4	tall tins	25¢	Gerber's Cereal Food	Baby's New Cereal	8 oz. pkg. 19¢
Crystaline Salt		2	2 lb. pkgs.	13¢	Burnett's Vanilla Extract		2 oz. bot. 25¢
Clapp's Baby Foods	Carefully Strained	4	4½ oz. tins	29¢	Finast Apple Sauce		2 No. 2 tins 15¢
Dole's Pineapple Juice			46 oz. tin	23¢	Silver Skillet Corned Beef Hash		2 16 oz. tins 25¢
All Terrier Dog Food			2 lb. bag	23¢	Evr-Redy Corned Beef		12 oz. tin 15¢
Mazola Oil	qt. tin 39¢		pint tin	21¢	R & R Boned Chicken		6 oz. tin 39¢
Belmont Salad Dressing			qt. jar	25¢	Bosco	Milk Amplifier	12 oz. jar 23¢

Oven Fresh Cookie and Cracker Specials

Saltinas	1 lb. pkg.	21¢	Fig Bars	2 lb. cello.	27¢
Pride Assortment	1 lb. pkg.	25¢	Top Hats Educator	2 lbs. bulk	29¢

Save Considerably on Our Bakery Goods

Apple Sauce Bars	Special This Week	each	19¢
Raisin Buns	Fresh Made Full of Raisins	pkg.	9¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

More Defeats Appear Headed for Western Conference—Rookie Fails to Enthuse

Big Ten Elevens to Battle Harvard and Southern Cal

Central States Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Four well-balanced Conference games and two coast-to-coast intersectionals will give the Big Ten its biggest day of the season so far this coming Saturday.

The two Atlantic and Pacific intersectionals promise to do little more than wilt additionally the prestige of this major league among the colleges. Illinois looks forward with small prospect of accomplishing anything memorable against Southern California at Los Angeles, while Chicago appears to be out-matched by Harvard in their game at Chicago. The Maroons' second game was a 12-to-2 victory over a minor opponent, Wabash.

Intersectional Defeats

If both of these intersectionals go to non-Big Ten teams, it will mark further tobogganing for Western Conference honor, which took a terrific cuffing in the contests the past Saturday. Most noteworthy of these "up-sets" was Oklahoma's 23-to-0 triumph over Northwestern. For once the real forgotten man of the times, the American Indian, had a day as big jovial Tom Stidham, coach of the Sooners, thoroughly enjoyed watching his competent and well-coached team run all over the Wildcats.

Getting a good start on Northwestern fumbles and errors, Oklahoma poured it on, demonstrating superiority throughout the game. It looked like a proposition of Stidham having his team in World Series form for revenge, while Northwestern was still in spring training form. Bill De Correvont, famous Northwestern sophomore halfback, averaged 5½ yards carrying the ball in six efforts from scrimmage.

May Bounce Back

With a hard and heavy week polishing up errors and improving timing, Northwestern may bounce back against Ohio State in their Conference opener here Saturday, even though the Buckeyes swept over Missouri, 19 to 0, last Saturday. Ohio State opened with a 77-yard run for touchdown on the opening kickoff by Jimmy Straus-baugh but lost it on a penalty. From then on, however, it was just a question of razzle-dazzle for the flashy Buckeyes.

While Northwestern's slip-up last week was somewhat of a surprise in spite of the fact that everybody knew Stidham was primed for revenge, two other Conference teams began expected declines, even though their defeats were registered as upsets. Bob Defruiter, a Nebraska sub, scored on a reverse to beat Minnesota, 6 to 0 at Lincoln, Neb., and as a result the Gophers will hardly be the favorites in their Conference opener with the strong and fast Purdue eleven at Minneapolis this Saturday.

Ran Badgers Ragged

Similarly Wisconsin was upset, 17 to 7 as two flashy Texas halfbacks, Jack Crain and Gilly Davis, alternated in running the Badgers ragged at Madison. This means apparently that the Badgers will have their hands full with Indiana in their Big Ten starter at Madison next Saturday.

Although winding up three points behind, in a spectacular 32-29 game at Iowa last week, the Hoosiers don't look like a soft touch. Their 7-to-7 tie with Nebraska the previous week also indicates that they are no push-over. In the game at Iowa last Saturday, Nile Kinnick, brilliant Hawkeye back, completely vindicated the high judgment placed on him by the new Iowa coach, Eddie Anderson, as he dominated a free-scoring contest.

From Behind Twice

Iowa had to come from behind twice to pull the flashy struggle out of the embers. During the eventualities, Kinnick threw three touchdown passes to his left end, Irwin Prasse, and also ran 55 yards to set up his team's second touchdown. In the fourth quarter he directed a 60-yard march that still left his team three points shy at 29 to 26.

Then came a pass interception on the Indiana 27-yard line. Kinnick made 17 off tackle, and then on fourth down threw to Prasse for the winning touchdown. It was Iowa's first home field Conference win since 1933, and their first over Indiana in 18 years.

That the Hawkeyes will need plenty of offense for their second Conference game this coming week at Ann Arbor was indicated when Fritz Crisler's Michigan backs released the best Wolverine offensive since 1933 against their old rival, Michigan State, in a 26-to-13 victory last Saturday before 68,518. Led by Tom Harmon, Paul Kromer, Forest Evashevski and Bob Westfall, Michigan ran up their 26 points in the first half, and then let the reserves get some drill during the balance of the game. On the basis of the form shown last Saturday, Michigan, using both a line and backfield shift, figures to be superior to Iowa for their coming battle.

Ralph Cannon

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

TEMPE, Ariz.—If Coach Dixie Howell of Arizona State Teachers could perfect the dribbling technique that gave his eleven a touchdown against California Poly, he'd have something new in football although there's some doubt about its value. Halfback Hascall Henshaw took Poly's opening kickoff on his 10-yard line, raced to midfield and dropped the ball. The pigskin bounced right back into Henshaw's arms and, without changing pace, he kept right on to the goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Warning to North Carolina players: If you're touchy about hearing your tastes in food, movie stars, etc., bandied about on the football field, keep away from the New York University line Saturday. A big poster with such information is stuck up in the N. Y. U. Varsity House and the Violets know what to do about it.

♪ ♪ ♪

FORT WORTH, Texas—Capt. Bud Taylor of Texas Christian figures he might do all right at this game of football if he could only stay put. In high school at Austin he won his letter as left guard, right guard and fullback. He was right guard for a year at Schreiner Institute and T. C. U. He's been left, right and left again in three seasons.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—If you can believe everything you hear in this section about Saturday's North Carolina-N. Y. U. game, the only time the ball will hit the ground Saturday is when it bounces or when it's put down for a kickoff. The Violets' Ed Boell completed 14 passes against Carolina last year and will be back with stronger support, while the Tar Heels plan to counter attack with George Stirnweiss and Jim Lalanne, a pair of fine pitchers.

♪ ♪ ♪

DENVER—Any time Denver University's grid team wants to take to the air, it's all right with Hersey Young, sophomore blocking back and pass snatcher. Young is a certified airplane pilot. So are his father, two sisters and two brothers.

♪ ♪ ♪

DETROIT—The way Gus Dorais, Detroit coach, looks at it, the good football throwers outnumber the successful competitive passers by about 100 to 1. Gus has plenty of young men on his squad who can toss bullseyes with a football all afternoon when they're practicing quietly, but in a game or a good rough scrimmage they all lose their accuracy.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—The official Fordham football party leaves for New Orleans and the Tulane game tomorrow and the list of who is going makes it just that—official. There are coaches Jim Crowley, Glen Carberry and Ed Kosky; Graduate Manager Jack Coffey, Ticket Manager Gabriel Bundchuh, Equipment Manager Patrick Kenneally, Dr. Gerald Carroll, Team Manager Joseph Healy, and, of course, 36 players. Tim Cohane, publicity director, already is there.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Columbia's squad reported without an injury to show for their 10-7 loss to Yale, so Coach Lou Little sent the players through a stiff three-hour practice, including two hours of contact work. The varsity opposed the scrubs and the second team went against the freshmen.

Commenting on the Yale game, Little said, "The team is green and mistakes were bound to occur. The attack clicked better toward the end and we'll be better against Army Saturday."

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Pitt's Passer —By Pap'

STRANGERS !!
HE IS THE LONE SURVIVOR OF LAST SEASON'S STARTING TEAM
Dick
-CASSIANO-
- PITT'S LEADING GROUND GAINER AND SCORER IN 1938 IS FACING THE PANTHER
!
HE SCORED FOUR TOUCH-DOWNS IN HIS FIRST GAME AS A SOPHOMORE
PITT UNCOVERED A GREAT PASSING ATTACK IN DEFEATING WASHINGTON 27-6 IN THE SEASON'S OPENER
Pap

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Loyal Pitt alumni, sitting on an uneasy seat since Dr. Jock Sutherland resigned as football coach of the Panthers, have been able to draw a deep sigh of relief following the crushing defeat Pitt handed the Washington Huskies on the Coast in their opening game.

Coach Charlie Bowser and his team were in a tough spot as they winged their way 2,600 miles through the air to meet the Huskies. With a squad depleted of 10 of 11 of the starting players of last year's team, the new coaching regime found itself on a very unpleasant spot. Their answer was emphatic enough—a 27-to-6 victory.

Never Headed

The big star of the victory over Washington was Dick Cassiano, the lone remaining member of Pitt's famous "dream backfield" of last season. With Dick as the spearhead of the attack, the Panthers took command of the game in the first few minutes of the contest and were never headed.

The manner in which Pitt fashioned its triumph was unique for the Panthers. No longer purely a power team as Pitt had been in the past under Dr. Sutherland, the Panthers unleashed an aerial circus that would have done credit to one of the ball-tossing elevens of the Southwest.

Complete 12 of 18 Passes

You get some idea of the effectiveness of Pitt's newly found air attack when it is realized that the team completed 12 of the 18 passes attempted against the Huskies, two of which went for touchdowns.

Despite the flying start of the Panthers, Pitt still has a tough row to hoe before the "reform program" now in force at Pittsburgh can be voted a complete success. Pitt faces Duke, Fordham, Temple, Carnegie Tech, Nebraska and Penn State on successive Saturdays. That's a whale of an assignment for any team.

Pitt made an envious football record under Dr. Sutherland when, over a period of 16 years, it scored 111 victories, suffered 20 losses, and was tied 11 times. That's a record difficult to equal. But under Coach Charlie Bowser, an understudy of Sutherland's, Pitt may still go on and hold its own in any company. —Pap'

Bears Setting Offensive Pace

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—National Professional Football League statistics yesterday showed the Chicago Bears setting the offensive pace with one of the most powerful attacks ever let loose in the pro circuit, and the entire league apparently living up to its coaches' predictions that this would be a record-breaking offensive season.

In four games the Bears have piled up 1,433 yards, an average of 358, and have scored 113 points, an average of 28 per game.

Backing this display are demonstrations of passing proficiency by the Cleveland Rams, Washington Redskins and the Bears. All three are ahead of the 1938 record of 48 per cent efficiency set by the champion New York Giants; Cleveland with 55 completions in 101 attempts for 54 per cent, Washington, with 56 per cent, and the Bears with an even 50 per cent.

The Detroit Lions, Western Division leaders, and the Giants, tied with Washington for the Eastern lead, have the top defensive records. The Lions have held their rivals to 467 yards in three games, while the Giants have given up only 10 points in the same number of contests.

There are 11 seniors, 15 juniors and 24 sophomores on Auburn's football squad this season.

And Talking of.. Cross Country

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Season

LONDON—When we were discussing cross-country running here recently, just before the international situation in other fields diverted the attention of everyone from sport to far less pleasant topics, the impending British season of 1939-40 was described as one in which the best English harriers had a special mission. Namely, that of making a really serious effort to recover possession of the Lumley Shield, an emblem symbolic of the international championship in this arduous and popular pastime.

Usually, at the start of any new season, the Englishmen are the holders of this particular trophy. But last April they lost it to their old friends and foes, the French, who gave a remarkable display of team-work on a flat course that suited them well at Cardiff, Wales, placed their six scoring men in the first ten home and headed the final standing in the competition for the first time since 1929. The countries represented in the race, besides England and France, were Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Eire and Northern Ireland. And the individual hero of the contest, as you recall, was England's captain, the renowned Jack Holden, who won the event for the fourth time and so beat the record number of victories set up by that great French runner of pre-war years, Jean Bouin.

Most Successful

Jack can be written into history as the most successful cross-country runner England has ever produced. For not only did he win the "international" in 1933, 1934, 1935 and this year, but he was runner-up in 1932 and 1936 and he won the English national championship in 1938 and 1939 after 11 unsuccessful attempts.

The "international," scheduled to take place next time in Scotland towards the end of March, 1940, always marks the climax of the cross-country season. Though, of course, it has not the same appeal to club members in England as has the English "National." It is the ambition of every harrier who takes his sport seriously to represent his club in this annual classic, the gaining of distinction in which is the customary prelude to an invitation to run for one's country in the "international."

May Obtain Advice

I understand that, in the search for and desire to build up new material, in the effort to recapture the Lumley Shield, it has been proposed that about sixty of the most promising men should be notified that they are, so to speak, under observation by the selectors, and that if they so desire, they—the runners, not the selectors, of course—may obtain advice on training or other matters relating to cross-country running from Mr. L. N. Richardson, Honorary Secretary of the English Cross-Country Union.

The "international" and the "national" are, however, the concern of only a very small proportion of the folk engaged in cross-country running. Say, about 300 speedy harriers, all told. The remaining thousands do not get as far as this, and their satisfaction comes, not from participation in major races, but from running with their club's Medium or Slow packs over the countryside, just for the pleasure of the thing. Cross-country has been on the boom here in recent years, despite the challenge of more sophisticated athletic diversions than toiling about the landscape.

Riggs, Fabyan Win on Coast

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 10 (AP)—Robert Riggs, Chicago, national tennis champion, yesterday annexed the men's singles title of the 50th Pacific Coast annual tournament by defeating Frank Kovacs of Oakland, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

In the final set Kovacs had a five to two game lead, then Riggs softened his game and Kovacs was helpless as Riggs ran off five games in a row.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston defeated Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco, 6—4, 6—1 yesterday to win the women's singles championship. The contestants were seeded No. 1 and 2, respectively.

The mixed doubles title was won by Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, and John Bromwich, Australia, who defeated Helen Wills Moody, San Francisco, and Harry Hopman, Australia, 8—6, 10—8. The match was finished in semi-darkness.

Stanley Mikulka, senior, gained 619 yards for New York University in his first two seasons of varsity football.

Student Again

Wide World

Whizzer White

Byron "Whizzer" White, former All-America football star of the University of Colorado and more recently a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, in England, is at New Haven, Conn., where he has enrolled as a student at the Yale Law School. White has turned down several offers to play professional football.

Charlie Keller Not Impressed With His Feats

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—About the only fellow who wasn't particularly impressed with Charley Keller's job of work in the World Series was (you guessed it) Charley Keller.

"Guess I was just swingin' where they were pitchin'," insisted the short, hairy little fellow somewhat shyly. "Don't know any other reason why I got hot."

This was from the lad who merely collected seven hits in 16 times at bat for 19 bases and a .438 batting average in leading the Yankees to their four-straight walloping of the Cincinnati Reds.

Amazing Rookie

He led the series in runs, runs batted in, hits, and the size of his meals. This Keller was the most amazing rookie in a series since Pepper Martin ran wild back in 1931.

You asked him how he could hit a ball as he does, and he wasn't so sure about that either.

"I have good strong arms," he pointed out, rolling up his sleeve to show a forearm resembling a stout trunk of an oak tree. "How'd I get 'em? Why, milkin' cows when I was a kid, I guess. From the time I was seven, my father used to have me milk the cows down on the farm near Middletown." (Middletown, Md., Pop. 900.).

Maryland U.

He went to the University of Maryland and played a year of football there. Then during the summer he picked up some odd change playing semi-pro ball for a couple of years in North Carolina. That was four or five years ago as he recalls.

That's where the Yanks heard about him, and sent a scout down to look him over. The scout wasn't particularly impressed at first, because of his lack of height. That, too, was the reason Clark Griffith of Washington turned him down.

However, the Yankee scout came back for another look.

"Why," Keller explains, "he must have come back three, four times before he signed me up and sent me right to Newark. I played a year there, then went back to Maryland to finish my education.

Has Degree

"I have my degree now in economics and agriculture. The family is living in town (Frederick, Md.) but some day I want to get a farm and capitalize on my education."

He was loud in praise of Paul Derringer, the Reds' No. 1 pitcher, off whom he hit a game-wrecking triple and a homer. He insists "Paul's as good as I ever looked at. If you get a hit off him, you have to have your eyes on the ball."

This World Series stuff, Keller says, can be good and bad.

"Yes, sir, I sure liked this one. But the next time some of those pitchers may make me swallow my bat."

Rangers Open Sixth Hockey School Term

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10 (CP)—Manager Lester Patrick of New York Rangers' hockey organization opened his sixth amateur hockey school here yesterday with the smallest and most select enrollment in its history.

Twenty-two players were on hand for skating practice and three others were expected to complete the carefully-chosen squad. Scrimmage began yesterday and tomorrow Patrick will make his selections to fill the "five or six" vacant positions on his amateur club, New York Rovers. This year's school will last only three days.

Players selected from the school will remain in Winnipeg until Rovers report Oct. 22. In the meantime Patrick's professional clubs, Rangers of the National League and Philadelphia Ramblers of the International-American League, will hold their training camps. Rangers report at the close of the amateur school, Oct. 12, and Ramblers Oct. 16.

In previous years Rovers have reported before the professional clubs but the long lay-off until the start of the Eastern United States Amateur League left the players without practice and Patrick hopes that by having Rovers report at the conclusion of the professional training camps, they will be better conditioned for the start of their league schedule.

Among those reporting were three repeaters. Bud Foley of Edmonton attended in 1937 and Howie Hollinger, Kitchener, Ont., and Johnny Godfrey, Copper Cliff, Ont., were both here last year.

The others on hand were: Harry Braithwaite, Toronto; Vivan Allen, Kerrobert, Sask.; Sam Calles, Battleford, Sask.; Frankie Parker, Port Arthur; Garth Boesch, Fred Wiest, Angus Cameron and Ken Robertson, Regina; Joe Patrick and Fred Taylor, Vancouver; Austen Cullen, Victoria; Elmer Kreller, Jack McGill and Ken Reardon, Edmonton; Bob Pentland, Calgary; John Polich, Los Angeles; Len Loree, Sudbury; Ken MacKenzie and Jack Brunning, Winnipeg.

Vic Myles and Norm Larson of Moose Jaw, Sask., and Bert Laprade of Port Arthur are due to report.

Chicago Series Even

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Thornton Lee pitched the Chicago White Sox to a 6-1 victory over the Cubs last night, giving each team three victories in their battle for the City baseball championship.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Baseball's Last Stand

On the outgoing tide of the World Series . . . As Casey Stengel wanted to know before leaving Cincinnati for the West: "What ever became of the Three Little Fishes?" . . . Thinking back to the series, one picture stands out in memory above all others—big Lombardi lying at the plate while Keller and Di Maggio skip around him . . . The tableau of a beaten man unable to offer further resistance . . . He portrayed the position of the entire Cincinnati club . . . Di Maggio says he continued to the plate after Keller had scored in that hectic tenth inning Sunday because he knew Lombardi was so tired he couldn't get back on his feet in a hurry.

♪ ♪ ♪

The best laugh of the series: Asked how he would pitch to Bill Dickey, Al Schacht answered, "Low and behind him." . . . The Yankees had tried for three years—apparently without success—to teach Charley Keller the trick of pulling balls to right field. . . . But at Crosley Field the right fielder penetrated the sun seats like Babe Ruth would have in his prime. . . . Whoever scouted the Reds for Joe McCarthy deserves a bonus. . . . Several times during the classic Cincinnati batters drove balls straight into the hands of waiting fielders. . . . Joe Gordon, in particular, was expertly placed.

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Paul Derringer looked like a far greater pitcher than Bucky Walters. . . . The heavy-set right-hander wasted fewer pitches in his two appearances on the rubber than the average hurler does in four innings. . . . Walters lacked the poise which comes with experience. . . . The boys in the press row figure that Bill McKechnie will trade Whitey Moore, despite his three no-reach innings against the Yankees. . . . Bill never has tolerated players who do not take care of themselves. . . . Although Johnny Murphy had worked in every Yankee series since 1936, Sunday's relief triumph was his first. . . . Three Cincinnati regulars hit over .300, while the Yanks produced only two.

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The Reds made 27 hits for 32 bases; New York totaled 27 hits for 54 bases. . . . Therein lies the secret of successive Yankee triumphs. . . . Crosetti and Gordon between them accepted 39 chances without an error. . . . Dahlgren took 41 putouts and two assists without a miss. . . . Frey and Berger together represented 32 trips to the plate without a hit. . . . That sour series exhibition may have ended Berger's big league career. . . . Rival National League managers chased Stengel all over New York and Cincinnati asking for a price on Max West. . . . Bill Terry told the Boston pilot to write his own ticket. . . . Casey still insists, however, that he can't play a bundle of cash in right field.

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Frankie Frisch is ready to house clean at Pittsburgh. . . . Terry is after Hugh Casey, the young Brooklyn pitcher. . . . Bill must know he is wasting his time. . . . McKechnie may make a few changes before the spring, but none will include Frank McCormick. . . . The "second guessers" claim the veteran Al Simmons threw to the wrong base in the fourth game. . . . Don't believe it. . . . Keller was on first base when Di Maggio singled. . . . Instead of trying to catch the flying Keller at third, Simmons threw the ball to second, preventing Di Mag—who represented the tying run—from advancing to scoring position. . . . Al is smarter than most of the National Leaguers who tried to run the Reds from the grandstand.

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Since 1932 Joe McCarthy has won five World Series, something it took Connie Mack 20 years to do. . . . A National League official of long experience claims that this was the most disappointing series on record. . . . He has seen them all. . . . Don't blame the Reds, mister, blame the Yankees. . . . Yankee pressure is greater than the average team can bear. . . . And the Reds certainly were a very ordinary club. . . . A majority of the Yanks are quiet, unassuming. . . . A far cry from the powerful 1927 outfit of the Ruthian era. . . . After a classic triumph, Ruth and the gang tore shirts from the backs of everybody in sight.

In this series, only the weather and Keller were hot. . . . In succession the Yankees have brought up three players who will rank among the greatest of modern baseball—Di Maggio, Gordon and Keller. . . . Had the classic extended beyond four games, McCarthy might not have pitched Ruffing again. . . . Pearson probably would have worked the fifth contest. . . . Since the Cardinals stopped the Yankees back in 1926, only three World Series have gone to the National League. . . . The Reds might have made a better showing this year with Jimmy Wilson behind the plate instead of Lombardi. . . . Wilson spent the four contests coaching at first base. . . . Special announcement: Game called on account of football.

Sport Roundup

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The golfing pros will have purses totaling nearly $100,000 to shoot for on the winter tour. . . . This week's game with Notre Dame will be "the season" for Southern Methodist and it could be close. . . . Governor Chandler of Kentucky has Coloneled Dan Topping, one of the owners of the Brooklyn football Dodgers. . . . The Reds were amazed at the way the Yanks "rode" them from the bench. . . . They said nothing like that goes on in the National League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Leo Miller, General Manager of the Indianapolis club, says Myron M'Cormick, the center fielder who goes to the Reds, will be the fastest man in either major league next year. . . . Sec Taylor, one of the grandest fellows ever to peek out of a press coop is celebrating his 25th anniversary with the Des Moines Register and Tribune this month. . . . More than 6 per cent of the male enrollment at Big Ten schools are listed as athletes.

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Week's Best Story

Down in Texas the Austin and Hillsboro High School teams couldn't afford to scout each other. . . . So Coaches Holly M'Lemore and Stan Lambert sat down and wrote each other about their formations, fundamental plays, defenses, line-ups and weights.

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Gabby Street, who once managed the Cards into a pennant, is bored with collecting rents on all those apartment houses he owns out in Joplin, Mo., and is looking for a baseball connection. . . . Sam Breadon is quoted as saying the Cards will not sell or trade Medwick this winter. . . . Many a wrestling champ has been crowned since we saw as daffy an exhibition of baseball as the Yanks and Reds put on in the tenth inning Sunday.

Chicago City Series

By the Associated Press

Sixth Game

Cubs (NL)	AB	R	H	O	A
Hack, 3b	4	0	1	4	3
Herman, 2b	4	0	0	5	2
Galan, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Leiber, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Nicholson, rf	3	0	0	3	0
G. Russell, 1b	3	0	1	8	0
Mattick, ss	2	0	0	3	4
Mancuso, c	3	0	0	3	0
Root, p	2	0	0	0	2
Hartnett †	1	0	0	0	0
Dean, p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	29	1	4	24	13

†Batted for Root in 8th.

White Sox (AL)	AB	R	H	O	A
Bejma, 2b	3	1	1	2	5
Kuhel, 1b	4	1	0	9	0
Kreevich, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Appling, ss	3	2	1	3	2
McNair, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Walker, lf	4	0	3	1	0
Rosenthal, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Tresh, c	3	0	0	4	0
Lee, p	3	0	0	0	2
Totals	31	6	9	27	11

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cubs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
White Sox	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	x—6

Errors—G. Russell, Dean. Runs batted in—G. Russell, Walker 2, Bejma, McNair 3. Two-base hit—Appling. Three-base hit—Kreevich. Sacrifices—Tresh. Kreevich. Double plays—Bejma and Kuhel; Mattick, Herman and G. Russell. Left on bases—Cubs 4, White Sox 5. Base on balls—off Dean 2; off Lee 3. Struck out—by Root 3; by Lee 2. Hits—off Root 7 in 7 innings; off Dean 2 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Ballanfant, Goetz, Rue and Basil. Time of game—1:38. Attendance—26,960.

Gray Drafted

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 10 (AP)—As baseball's Class AA draft opened yesterday, Toronto of the International League was successful in its bid for Catcher Milton Gray of Memphis in the Southern Association. Gray spent the past season with Williamsport of the Eastern League and batted .303.

Montreal also sought the services of Catcher Gray, but Toronto was awarded his contract in a drawing by lot.

College Football

(Night Game)

At Windsor, Ont.—Assumption College 32, St. Mary's (Orchard Lake, Mich.) 0

DiBenedetto Heads National A. A. U.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 10 (AP)—L. diBenedetto of New Orleans today became presidentof the Amateur Athletic Union, the first Southerner to hold the position in the organization's 52-year history.

The passing of Samuel E. Hoyt, Sr., of New Haven, Conn., A. A. U. president, elevated diBenedetto from the first vice presidency to acting head of the Union. The next election will be at Miami, Fla., in December.

DiBenedetto has been secretary of the Southern A. A. U. for more than 20 years and has long been prominent in national affairs of the union. He has served as national chairman of the track and field and basketball committees.

Eight Cubs Sign

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Larry French, the Chicago Cubs' southpaw who had a brief but noisy squabble with Manager Gabby Hartnett this season, signed his 1940 contract yesterday along with seven others on the roster.

None of the salary figures was announced.

Last Aug. 1 French complained to Phil Wrigley, Cub owner, that Hartnett wasn't giving him a chance to pitch often enough. Wrigley told the pitcher Hartnett was running the team and that he himself would not interfere. After this controversy was aired French began pitching better and oftener, winding up with 15 wins and eight defeats.

The other seven who signed contracts were Pitchers Charlie Root, Bill Lee and Rookie Vern Olsen; Outfielders Jim Gleeson, Bill Nicholson, Phil Cavarretta and Catcher Gus Mancuso.

Manager Hartnett's contract does not expire until Dec. 31.

In his five years at Ohio State, Coach Francis A. Schmidt's teams have scored 910 points to 204 for opponents.

Northeastern Situation Confusing to Coach for Coming Game—More Stars Coming

Dunn's Problems Intensify As Huskies Point for Bates

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A disappointed coach and a disconsolate squad stood out in sharp relief last night as the arc lights at Huntington Field picked out a patch of white. Jimmy Dunn and his Northeastern team were trying to fit the pieces to the puzzle of the 15-6 defeat at the hands of New Hampshire Saturday.

After the season opener with St. Anselm's, in which the Huskies acquitted themselves creditably, except for pass defense, Dunn was exceedingly heartened, and during practice last week, freely predicted the Huskies would take the Wildcats.

Hard to Take

The loss, therefore, was all the harder to take. And with several more players added to his injury list, Jimmy was in doleful mood as he viewed the prospects of a game next Saturday with a Bates eleven which had nothing to be ashamed of in its affair with Harvard on the week end.

Dunn's backfield situation, which was something of a problem because of the lack of numbers when practice began and which was aggravated in the St. Anselm's game when Ken Harding and Bob Gurney were hurt, was intensified yesterday when Alex Struzziero failed to show up in school. His line, which was shaping up far in excess of his expectations, received quite a jolt when Jim Jefferson, Gerry DeNapoli, Art Anderson, and Phil Sheridan all reported injuries. And Dean Williams, the husky tackle, who received an injury in the first game, was able to play only a short time Saturday.

Backfield Troubles

While Struzziera will probably be in uniform for the Bates game, it is doubtful that he will start. Jefferson, the big sophomore tackle, suffered an injury to his chest that may keep him out of the game, while DeNapoli, veteran guard, and Anderson and Sheridan, the two centers, had only minor ailments and were expected to be back in harness by the end of the week. All of this, however, made Dunn's preparations all the more difficult.

Coach Dunn's chief complaint with his team following the game with New Hampshire lay with his backfield. Only Ronnie Tubbs, his hard-working kicker, and Jack Caswell, the 147-pound, Ilion, N. Y., track man, he felt, were deserving of praise. Caswell, in fact, was the only Husky to play the full 60 minutes.

Offensive Lapses

The quarterbacking assignment drew particular censure from the former Western Maryland star. Besides pulling questionable plays, such as calling for a pass on the Huskies' own 15-yard line on fourth down, the signal caller failed to take advantages of lapses in the New Hampshire defense.

According to reports on the game, the Huskies confined themselves mainly to striking through the line, through which, incidentally, the Boston boys marched 62 yards for their only score. When the Wildcats saw only off-tackle, and off-guard plays coming, they naturally played a seven-man line with the backer-up so close that he made almost an eighth man in the front wall.

This made a perfect set-up for passes down the middle, but the signal caller failed to spot the opportunity. Possibly there was no passer in the game, but at least an attempt should have been made. A different ending might have been written to the score if heads-up ball had been played.

Gurney Back

Since Ken Harding, the Huskies triple-threat back, will not be able to return to action this week, Bob Gurney will probably take his place in the line-up. An outstanding basketball player, Gurney will be able to toss the ball and create a diversion in the Husky attack. With him in the backfield will be Tubbs, who will call the plays; Sonny Yetten, and Caswell. Yetten may also be called upon to combine his spinning duties with forward passing.

For reserves behind the line, Dunn can call on Ed Barry, Joe Beaton, Abe Winograd, Mario Montimaggi, and Struzziero, if the latter responds. Interestingly enough, these boys will be putting on the same offense that the Bobcats had the pleasure of watching at the Stadium. Dunn is a former pupil of Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard at Western Maryland, and now teaches the same attack.

The line will depend upon the injury list at game time. Capt. Connie Sullivan who played a good defensive game at end, will probably pair with Carl Johnson. Williams and Jefferson, if both have recovered, will hold down the tackle spots, otherwise Jim Sanford and Fred Cusick will start. DeNapoli and Charlie Abend will mostly likely be at guard, with Anderson starting at center.

19 New Speed Marks Set By U. S. Inboard Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although world speed supremacy on the water still remains in England by virtue of the 141.74 m. p. h. established over a measured mile by Sir Malcolm Campbell in his Bluebird last August. American drivers of inboard craft saw to it that 19 new speed marks were established during the 1939 season. Twelve competitive records went by the boards and seven new one-mile marks were created.

High speed of the year on North American waters went to Jack Cooper, of Kansas City, who on July 4 at Picton, Ontario, drove his 225-cubic inch hydroplane, Tops III, over a mile course at 87.485 m. p. h. This broke the mark of 85.923 m. p. h. made by George Cannon's Gray Goose II earlier this year.

Distance Standard

In addition to creating a new mile mark, the veteran Cooper set a distance competitive standard in the class of 66.639 m. p. h The 225-class official five-mile mark was broken by Chauncey Hamlin, Jr. of Buffalo, N. Y., who drove Voodoo at 66.176 m. p. h. in the National Sweepstakes Regatta at Red Bank, N. J. on Aug. 20. Still another 225 record, this one in Division II, was established when Don Kueneman was clocked at 62.449 m. p. h. over a measured mile at Oakland, California, on Sept. 10.

The Gold Cup Championships, America's premier speedboating classic, produced a 12-litre distance record by Zalmon G. Simmons of Greenwich, Conn. Simmons averaged 66.240 miles an hour in the three Gold Cup heats, a total distance of 90 miles.

John L. Hyde of Washington, driving his Gypsy Lass, set a five-mile competitive record of 52.173 m. p. h. for 135-cubic inch hydroplanes, and also drove the boat over the mile course at 67.479 m. p. h. Arno Apel of Ventnor City, N. J., after creating a new competitive record of 48.361 m. p. h. for 91-cubic inch hydros at Red Bank in August, set a new one-mile standard for the class with 53.894 m. p. h. at Washington in September.

Brown Iron Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George Mawhinney, Brown guard, is the iron man of the Brunonian squad, never missing a starting assignment as a freshman or varsity man since 1936.

Wildcats Tackle Below Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 10—"Tackle, tackle, tackle," is the watchword on the University of New Hampshire football front this week.

Coach George Sauer today said that the majority of practice sessions will be devoted to this all-important department of the game, woefully weak in the Northeastern encounter Saturday.

Pictures of the game, shown today before the Durham Alumni Club, also showed the great weakness as Wildcat players set up the opponent touchdown by missing tackle after tackle.

"There was too much 'hugging' and too little around-the-leg drives," was the way Sauer expressed it today.

Information brought back from Maine by scouts assigned to the Rhode Island-Bear game indicates that the Orono team has one of the best offenses in years. Exceptional blocking and fast shifty running will be the major difficulties the New Hampshire team must overcome, it was learned.

Starters Next Saturday

By a Staff Photographer

These two boys, Sonny Yetten of Northeastern, left, and Burch Lorette of Tufts, right, are due to start when their schools meet Bates and Amherst, respectively, on the week end. Yetten will probably be called upon to combine passing with his spinning duties, while Lorette, who blocked a Middlebury punt and raced 23 yards for a touchdown last Saturday, will be looked for to do the same against the Lord Jeffs from his right guard spot.

Sporting Around the Hub

Movie Day at Football Camps

Yesterday was movie day at most of the football camps throughout the country, as coaches sought to capitalize on last Saturday's mistakes in preparation for this Saturday's games.

This taking of pictures of every play in a game is one of the coach's biggest helps in bringing his team farther along the road to perfection. A coach's position on the sidelines is thought to be one of the choicest seats in every stadium, but each and every one will declare it the poorest. He is so close to the ground and to the play that he really cannot see as much as he would like of what is happening out on the field.

The movies, therefore, give the coach the chance to observe what each man has done, both on offense and on defense. At the first showing, the pictures of each play are usually run 11 times, so that the coach can give undivided attention to each position on the team.

Yesterday afternoon, for instance, the Yale first-stringers went to the movies, where Head Coach Ducky Pond pointed out the errors committed by the Elis in winning their game against Columbia Saturday 10-7, and his explanations in the darkened room were worth a whole hour of concentrated practice in the sunshine.

After viewing movies of the Bates game, Head Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard made three shifts in his first-string line-up, as he pointed his team for Chicago. Sophomore Henry Vander Eb, who spent a couple of weeks with the ends, returned to blocking back; Mose Hallett moved from guard to the tackle squad; and Art Lyman, sophomore blocking back, was switched back to the center squad to back up Burgy Ayres, who played 60 minutes against the Bobcats.

* * *

At the N. E. P. G. A. amateur-professional tournament at Blue Hill yesterday, John Ford, the home pro, and George Kenney, paired to win low gross with a 70 and keep the trophy in Blue Hill's new clubhouse. Ford and Kenney nosed out two combinations which tied at 71—Tom Mahan and Ed Ford of United Shoe, and Charlie Chambers of Colonial and Sam Videtta of Happy Valley.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley held a vigorous practice session on Monday for the first time in six years at the Boston University camp at Nickerson Field yesterday. Hanley declared the departure from routine in no way indicated displeasure on his part for the Terriers' play last Saturday, but that it was necessary in order to prepare properly for Western Reserve at Fenway Park Saturday.

No more scrimmages will be held by the Boston College squad this week, Head Coach Frank Leahy has announced. The team will concentrate on pass defense, in view of the fact that Florida, the Eagles' opponent at Fenway Park on Thursday, is known as a passing team. Charlie O'Rourke, the B. C. ace who has completed seven out of 10 aerials, will get plenty of competition from Tom Harrison of the visitors.

* * *

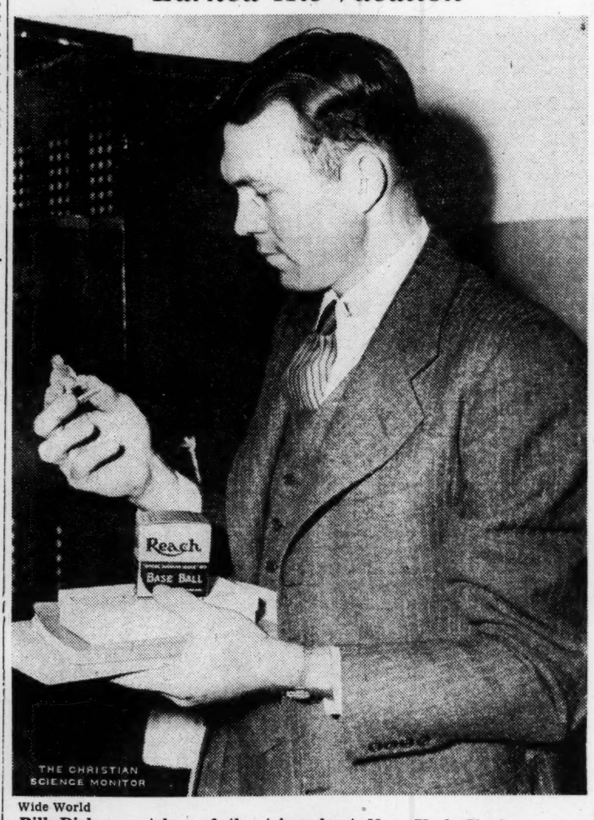
Tufts returned to full strength yesterday when Ed Nalband and Ted Haselton, veteran guard and tackle, returned to practice. Both left the Middlebury game Saturday because of injuries. Coach Lew Manly concentrated on his backfield as the game with Amherst approaches.

* * *

Officials are expecting a near-record field for the 12th annual Boston Horse Show, which will begin Thursday evening at Commonwealth Armory and continue through Sunday. Heading the long list of exhibitors is the Essex Troop Horse Show Team of Newark, N. J., one of the best-known cavalry equestrian organizations in the East. The Essex Troop will compete in military competition against the guardsmen of the show-sponsoring 110th Cavalry and the first squadron, Third U. S. Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

G. C.

Earned His Vacation



Wide World

Bill Dickey, catcher of the triumphant New York Yankees who walloped the Cincinnati Reds ball players in Cincinnati, to capture their fourth World Series championship, is seen as he packed things away during a last visit to the Yankee Stadium yesterday.

Arena Purchases R. I. Hockey Team

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—The Rhode Island Reds of the International-American Hockey League were sold yesterday by Judge James E. Dooley and Jean Dubuc to the Rhode Island Auditorium, Inc.

The deal, which gives the Auditorium ownership of seven players, equipment and all of the club's other assets, was completed at a meeting of Auditorium officials yesterday afternoon.

After the sale this statement was issued:

"The Providence Hockey Club, which has operated as the R. I. Reds for the past 13 years, has arrived at the conclusion that a team owner cannot successfully operate a hockey club where it has to lease an Arena and where the league franchise is owned by the Arena."

Players involved in the deal are John (Red) Doran, Crossley Sherwood, Art Giroux, Al Jarvis, Art Lesieur, Wilfie Starr and Hub Wilson.

New Chivalry

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 10 (AP)—The University of Vermont and Norwich University are arch-rivals but chivalry in the Green Mountain State has overcome traditional rivalry.

Norwich plays the Coast Guard Academy football team Saturday and the celebration includes a military ball Saturday night. So the University of Vermont has promised to send 200 coeds from Burlington to act as dancing partners for the 200-man Cadet corps from the New London Academy.

Sport Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Rogers Hornsby named manager of Baltimore Orioles of International League at reported $10,000 salary.

Three Years Ago

Minnesota kept football winning streak intact by beating Nebraska, 7-0, for 19th in a row on 75-yard run by Andy Uram in last 68 seconds of play.

Civic Leaders Plan Pan-American Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Civic leaders suggested today a Pan-American sports meet in Philadelphia next year as a substitute for the 1940 Olympics, scheduled to be held in Helsingfors, Finland, but which may be cancelled because of war.

Acting Mayor George Connell suggested organization of the city's sport leaders to formulate plans.

John B. Kelly, former Olympic rowing champion, said "I think the meet should be called the 'All-American Olympic' but we should invite any nation not at war."

However, Lawson Robertson, coach of the U. S. Olympic track and field teams, termed the suggested meet "a nice idea," but added: "I don't think it will work."

"Canada couldn't be in," he pointed out.

Turns Down Baseball

Al Bodney, regular Tulane end, is also a star basketball and baseball player for the Green. He turned down a major league baseball contract last spring to continue his college work.

New Pittsburgh Offense Facing Dazzling Dukes

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 10 (AP)—Installed as heavy favorites, the dazzling Dukes from Durham, N. C., come to Pittsburgh this week end to take up where they left off in the snow and mud last fall with a 7-0 victory over Pitt.

But the de-fanged Panther, which went strictly amateur this year, won't concede a thing while anxiously awaiting the big test. Says genial Charley Bowser, new head man of football at the sky-scraper schoolhouse:

"Duke seems to be a lot stronger offensively this year and their defense looks just as good as it did a year ago. But I'm very well pleased with my team's showing against Washington and West Virginia—and we'll show up for the game."

Bowser Has Reins

Bowser, formerly chief assistant to Dr. John Bain Sutherland, succeeded his boss when "Jock" resigned last spring.

Regarded for years as one of the country's outstanding power teams, the Panthers last fall began to show signs of air-mindedness. Against the cowboys of Southern Methodist from the Texas passing paradise, Pitt took to the skylines for an overwhelming victory. However, the rest of the season the Panthers stuck pretty much to power.

Began New Chapter

But this fall began a new chapter. De-emphasized under a strict accounting agreement with the Big Ten and minus three-quarters of last year's "dream" backfield along with most of the regular line, Pitt definitely was relegated to the second division in early season predictions.

A cross-continent air jaunt to Seattle, the experts figured, would just give the boys a ride and Jimmy Phelan's Huskies a workout. But the Panthers won with a brilliant passing display featuring the pitching of "Dandy Dick" Cassiano, lone backfield holdover.

Came West Virginia with a team generally regarded as stronger than the one beaten 19-0 by Pitt last year. The Mountaineers suffered a 20-0 clawing. Coach Marshall Glenn commenting:

Passed Us Dizzy

"We just couldn't figure them out. Last year we could play a 6-3-2 defense against their power, but when we tried that this year they passed us dizzy.

"This year's team didn't have as much power as last year's—but they certainly were a lot more versatile. They'll make plenty of trouble for the other teams on their schedule. I'm glad that game's over."

Yankees Never Satisfied As System Keeps Supply

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Ed Barrow of the Yankees and George Weiss, head of the Yankee farm system, are an insatiable pair, with no conscience whatever.

Fanning over the late lamented World Series, I asked President Barrow why in the world the four-time champions now would have feelers out for George McQuinn, slugging young first baseman of the St. Louis Browns.

Hadn't Babe Dahlgren done well enough in the series? Hadn't he contributed as much as any Yankee toward beating the Reds in the first two games with his bat, and hadn't he fielded flawlessly in all four contests? Why McQuinn?

"Why?" echoed the aged but burly Barrow. "Why, because McQuinn is a fine hitter. He would make us a little stronger, wouldn't he?"

Barrow said, however, and with some regret, that he didn't believe he would be able to get McQuinn. It was evident there was no use in trying to appeal to his finer, more generous nature, so Weiss was tackled.

"Aren't you a little ashamed sometimes?" he was asked. "Here the Yanks have the best team there is by a country mile. They're beating everybody. Do you have to keep bringing up these kids like Charley Keller?"

"Ashamed," he said, startled. "No, I've got a job to do and I'm doing it."

"But you haven't seen anything yet," he laughed wickedly. "I've got a pair out at Kansas City that will knock your eyes right out. Wait until the New York fans see them. Phil Rizzuto at shortstop and Joe Priddy at second base. What a pair!"

He was reminded that, after all, the Yankees already had the greatest keystone combination in Frankie Crosetti and Joe Gordon. "Don't try to tell me this Priddy is as good as Gordon," I said. "I suppose you have a couple more Kellers staked out somewhere, too, with maybe a spare Joe Di Maggio?"

"You would be surprised," he answered. "This Priddy is too good to be true. He's as acrobatic as Gordon, honest. I don't know what Gordon can do that he can't."

He sighed, like a man who had a million dollars more than he knew how to spend.

So it's no longer a question of what to do with the present Yankees. There are more of them coming in clouds. And each one reputedly better than his predecessor.

Unless the heirs of Colonel Jacob Ruppert ever get together and agree upon a sale of the baseball properties, the Yankees are extremely likely to go on winning everything in sight for four more years.

It will be recalled that there was a strong movement of such an impending sale some months ago, but nothing came of it. One of the Colonel's beneficiaries stood pat and refused.

To give the annual accounting of the Yanks at this time, it seems obvious that they will need a new catcher within a few years. Bill Dickey, their genius of the mask, is getting along. Buddy Rosar is ready to step into his shoes.

The giants of their pitching staff—Charlie Ruffing and Lefty Gomez—show signs of wear. Ruffing's right arm was in bad shape after he beat the Reds in the opening game, and it was extremely doubtful he would have been able to pitch another.

All right, so the Yankee slab staff is coming apart. But it is happening ever so slowly, affording the front office plenty of time in which to bring up replacements like Steve Sundra and Atley Donald. When the old-timers finally go, be sure that there will be a new staff practically, if not quite, as good. It doesn't matter if the new flingers are a little less able—not with the Yankees' superb defense and batting.

The club's defense, incidentally, did more to break the Reds' hearts in the series than even their four-home-run barrage of the third game. The Reds said so.

When the Cincinnati players trooped dejectedly into their dressing room after the final game Al Simmons was the only one making any real noise. He was excited about a catch Keller made off him in the last inning.

"Can you imagine that?" the veteran stormed. "Five innings before that he was camped on the right field line to take my liner. Then I smashed one into right-center—a sure hit if I ever saw one—and he was standing there waiting for it. Why would he play me one way one time and another way the next?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 66
Federal Union Of Democracy Of World Urged
Reich Stays Out of Spain, Ribbentrop Assures France
Parents Rally To Rid Air Of 'Terror' Hours
Balloons Take Radios to Report Weather
Three-Party Battle on Labor Act Is on Way

BUSINESS MEN APPROVE IT

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Reconstructing the Past—Through Sets of Pictures

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

England of Shakespeare's Day Illustrated in Portfolio

First of a Series of 100 Illustrative Sets Make Available to Students a Wealth of Illustration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Teachers and club leaders looking for good illustrative material, have been increasingly helped by the loan collections of illustrations and prints provided by city art museums. During some of my own teaching years I spent many a Saturday morning at the Art Institute of Chicago collecting from their files material with which to light up certain periods of English literature. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently embarked upon a most important and significant project in this field. A series of huge portfolios, prepared under the direction of Anne Holliday Webb, Supervisor of the Division of Museum Extension, has been launched for loaning and for purchasing. The first of this series lies upon my desk. It is "Elizabethan England," and is made up of 41 well printed loose-leaf plates bearing explanatory captions, together with a 36-page booklet written by Franklin B. Williams, Jr., of the Department of English, Harvard University.

The plates, approximately 12x 16½ inches, are printed by the colortype process on heavy rough-finish paper, which gives them somewhat the feeling of etchings. We see thatched cottages of Shakespeare's time, mansions and formal gardens of the nobility, the abbeys and other examples of church architecture, early parliamentary procedure, views of old London, famous portraits of the time, scenes of home life and court life, of the rise of Protestantism, with the title page of the King James Bible, famous engravings of the fleet, the armada, and other typical and illuminative pictures.

Could Be Used As a Lecture

Dr. Williams has given us what might be designated as a background talk for the entire portfolio. After sketching in the historical background, he takes up various aspects of the life and culture, touching upon the architecture, the furniture, the costume, the court life, music and painting, literature, drama, natural science, and other fields. At the end are lists of recommended books; a suggested fiction project based upon books like "Master Skylark," "The Fortune of Nigel," "Kenilworth," and "Westward Ho"; and a paragraph of suggestions concerning recorded Elizabethan music.

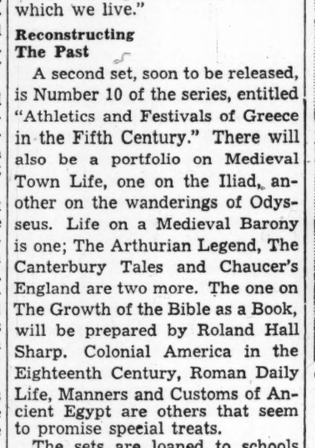
The Museum's plan is an ambitious one. One hundred Illustrative Sets similar to this one on "Elizabethan England" are the project called Reconstructing the Past. "In attempting to make vivid great periods of history through illustrations, and working toward the development of a greater historical sense in the individual, the Division has produced this series of Illustrative Sets adapted to the needs of classes in history, literature, and languages," writes Mrs. Webb. "Each of the sets consists of approximately forty enlarged photographs with factual captions, and an article of several thousand words summarizing the essential characteristics and contributions of the specific period or subject set forth. When completed, they will form a unified series surveying the essential contributions from many sources to the intellectual and moral heritage of the world in which we live."

Reconstructing The Past

A second set, soon to be released, is Number 10 of the series, entitled "Athletics and Festivals of Greece in the Fifth Century." There will also be a portfolio on Medieval Town Life, one on the Iliad, another on the wanderings of Odysseus. Life on a Medieval Barony is one; The Arthurian Legend, The Canterbury Tales and Chaucer's England are two more. The one on The Growth of the Bible as a Book, will be prepared by Roland Hall Sharp. Colonial America in the Eighteenth Century, Roman Daily Life, Manners and Customs of Ancient Egypt are others that seem to promise special treats.

The sets are loaned to schools around New England and may be purchased at $5 apiece, or at $4 by member-subscribers. Schools, colleges, and libraries will, we should say, find them of genuine value to own. Individual teachers, of course, are always on the lookout for such material, and seldom have so well prepared a supply of illustrations on any given subject been available at such reasonable cost. The project is a scholarly one, done with the finish and artistry one expects from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. One should turn elsewhere for material having a more popular appeal; but for teaching-aids of this distinction, these sets, judging from the first, will be outstanding.

Millicent Taylor



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

The Globe Theater, detail of another section of Nicholas Visscher's Panoramic View of London, and a portion of one of the plates in the portfolio, "Elizabethan England."

Eton Carries On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the war conditions, Eton College, England's premier public school, opened on the date originally arranged for the Christmas Half.

It is announced that school hours will remain as usual except where lighting restrictions make changes imperative. Boys were asked to bring their gas masks with them to college, and it is stated that in case of an air raid all the 1,150 scholars can take shelter in a few minutes, as each house now has its own air raid refuge. Every housemaster has received A. R. P. instruction, and many masters are Air Raid Wardens.

Geneva College for Women Moves to Mexico City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Geneva College for Women, of Geneva, Switzerland, will spend the coming months in Mexico City. Miss Mildred Burgess and Miss Marguerite Lux, directors, have announced from the New York headquarters that this plan has been made in answer to requests from American parents and students for an alternative during this period that it will not be possible to continue the activities of the college in Switzerland. In Mexico City the group will have its own menage with all native charm and atmosphere, and the broadening experience of this foreign residence will be combined with the special advantages of association with the faculty of the University of Mexico. A group of students, directed by Miss Beatrice Pearson, who has always directed the European travel groups, will leave New York on Oct. 21.

Yearbook Honors

Names of 122 "All-Americans" in the college and high school yearbook field for 1939 were recently announced by the National Scholastic Press Association from among 921 entrants, according to the Associated Press.

College yearbooks given All-American honor ratings include:

Coeducational or men's schools with 2,500-4,999 students: Technique, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Coed or men's schools, enrollment 500-999: Belle Air, Villanova College, Villanova, Pennsylvania.

Women's colleges, enrollment 500 or more: Wistarion, Hunter College, New York, N. Y.

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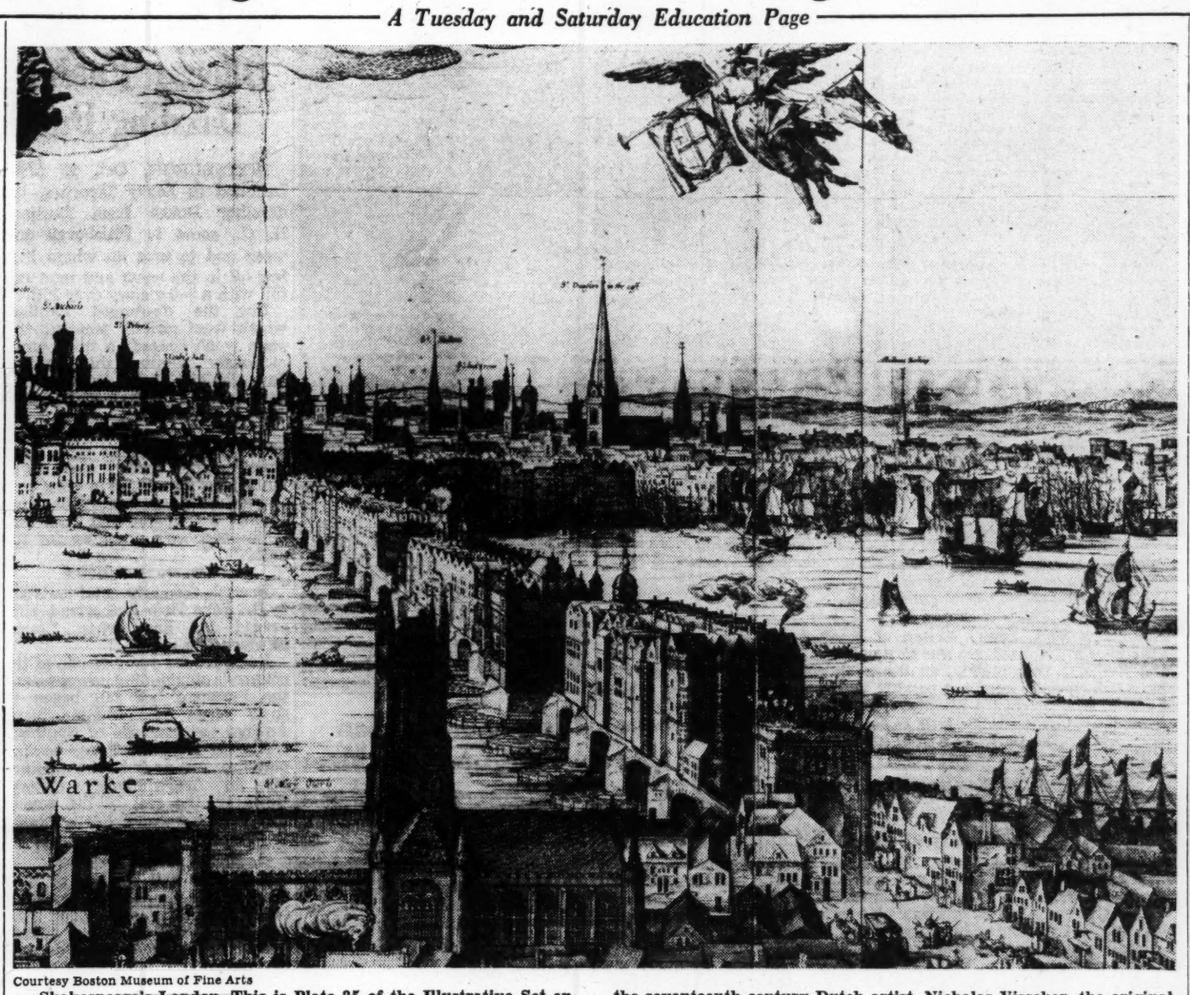


Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Shakespeare's London. This is Plate 25 of the Illustrative Set entitled 'Elizabethan England,' published by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts as supplementary illustrative material for classes in History, Literature, and Languages. This view of London, one of 41 prints in the portfolio, is from a portion of a panorama engraved by the seventeenth century Dutch artist, Nicholas Visscher, the original being in the British Museum. The section seen here shows Old London Bridge spanning the Thames. Southwark Cathedral is in the left foreground, and Shakespeare's Theater, beyond it on the near bank, is to the left, just out of the picture.

Nature Study in the South African Bushveld

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We give the entire meeting today to Miss E. H. of the Province of Natal, South Africa, who will take you on a most unusual trip.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Natal, South Africa

Dear Chairman:

It is just on a year ago that I wrote my first letter to you, and feel that it is high time that I showed my appreciation for all the good done in your column. While reading the Tuesday meeting the other day I was very interested to learn something about your National Parks; and would very much like to share an experience I had in our largest National Park, the Kruger National Park.

This wonderful monument to one of our greatest statesmen, is today one of South Africa's leading attractions to tourists to this country. It is situated in the eastern Transvaal with Portuguese East Africa on the one side and the Limpopo River the boundary in the north. It stretches 200 miles from north to south, and 40 miles across.

The area is not fenced in, but you can only enter the Park at certain gates. All main roads lead to these gates. When you arrive you pay £1 for the car with four passengers in it, and 5s. extra for every other occupant. All firearms are inspected and sealed; the use of them is prohibited unless one is attacked. And that is not likely unless one is silly when lions and other big game are observed.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are other regulations to be observed that are necessary but not irksome. All tourists must be in camp by 6 p. m. as it is the lions' hunting time and it is wiser to be in the safe enclosed area of the very comfortable camps situated all over the park at different points.

The country is typical Bushveld, with grass and scrub and thorn trees. One travels along the good roads at a slow speed looking into the bush and grass for any animals that may be wandering about. Many go just to see the lions that wander about freely, but the other species are just as interesting. In the shadow of a tall thorn tree we saw our first kudu bull, a stately buck with long horns curling outwards. Next to him ran a group of other buck, Impala, a smaller species but as graceful with their brown skins and black and white tails. During our three-day tour they became very common. Next we saw wildebeest, standing close to the road. By now I had got used to the idea that here was a place where the wild animals could wander in safety and human beings could see them in their natural state without being harmed. More often than not the animals bounded across the road in front of the car and at times I could have touched them they were so near. Of course one was instructed not to get out of one's car as the animals are very interested in it and come and sniff the tires. That is a favorite pastime of the lions.

About noon on our first day we came upon our first lions, resting not 30 yards away; two lovely brutes, a lion with a long furry mane and a soft-coated lioness. They were so keen on their afternoon nap that when we shone a mirror on their faces they took not the slightest notice. That was really a thrill. But a thrill of a different kind occurred a little later. More wildebeest with their blunt features and wrinkled hides crossed the road and three little wild pigs ran into the grass. They had been standing still with their tails down, but when they began to move the tails shot up straight and we wished that we could tie a three-cornered flag to the end! Then to crown a perfect day as we approached Skukuza camp across the river and in the tall grass silhouetted in the glowing sunset sat a lioness ready to go hunting. That night we heard the jackals howling and the lions roaring.

Next day we traveled farther south and about halfway to Pretorious Kop stopped at the enormous Rock where two copper plates with the history of the reserve engraved upon them are embedded. A few miles further we halted again, but this time we walked two miles to the river's edge to see the hippopotami lying contentedly in the middle of the river.

We arrived at Pretorious Kop just after lunch and set off around the hill in the hope that we would find lions. I think we must have tried every circular drive that there was, when suddenly in the dusk we came upon six half-grown cubs, not five yards away. They came running down the hill, rolling over and over in the long grass, and having endless fun. By now there were streams of cars parked on the hill and in order to keep the lions near the cars the line of traffic moved slowly backwards and forwards, so that the animals were forced to stay on one side of the road walking up and down. They were really lovely animals, and after having a long look we let them across. Two passed in front of our car; as they approached a tree in the vlei, a wildebeest snorted and trotted off some 30 yards to peer again at the lions frolicking near by. Apparently the lions were not yet on the hunt so the wildebeest did not worry to escape.

♪ ♪ ♪

Early the following morning we again set out in search of the King of Beasts, and saw a family sunning themselves on the huge sloping rock. Just then, I espied three cars ahead, and approaching them came a beautiful lioness with six cubs. Our car separated her from two of the babies and I could have touched them. The mother had walked on a good few yards before she missed her two cubs, and then she reared on her hind legs and ran back toward them. The cubs managed to cross the road then and the angry mother smacked them hard with her paw. It was such a homely scene. A few moments later a whole group came down the hill and strode by the cars. Three were maned, and the rest had lovely shiny tawny coats.

We saw various other animals at different times, and many varieties of birds. Under a shady mimosa tree one morning stood a group of water buck, beautiful gentle animals with a dirty brown skin and ringed markings. Further on about 20 zebra browsed in the shade; and small saddle-backed jackals ran into the bush. From out of the dense growth I espied a stately head of a kudu peering and while watching an old tortoise idling along a graceful steenbuck, so small, cleared the road in one bound.

♪ ♪ ♪

About noon on our way to the southern gates we halted under a shady and friendly thorn tree for lunch, and 30 yards away I saw a movement; I looked very hard and behold it was a giraffe eating the top leaves of a tree. At first I couldn't believe my eyes, but it was true. There stood this tall speckled animal with small ears and tiny beady eyes. Seeing us, his lordship swished his tail and swayed off to his companion on the other side of the tree. In a zoo these tall, ungainly animals are funny, but to see them in their natural state stretching their necks and choosing the choicest leaves off the top of the tree is just too lovely. They walk in an extraordinary manner, and when hunted move very fast indeed. Where giraffe are, lions are not usually found.

Towards tea time we came to the gate and stayed for a moment to admire, not animals this time, but the glorious splashes of color on the Rondavels caused by the deep brick red and rich purple bougainvillia that poured over the roofs. In contrast two huge weeping willows, one on either side of the gate, dripped orange golden shower. Near by stood red poinsettias, and cannas.

Our journey in the reserve had come to an end. Only the long road, some 300 miles stretched before us. Behind me I left unspoiled Africa.

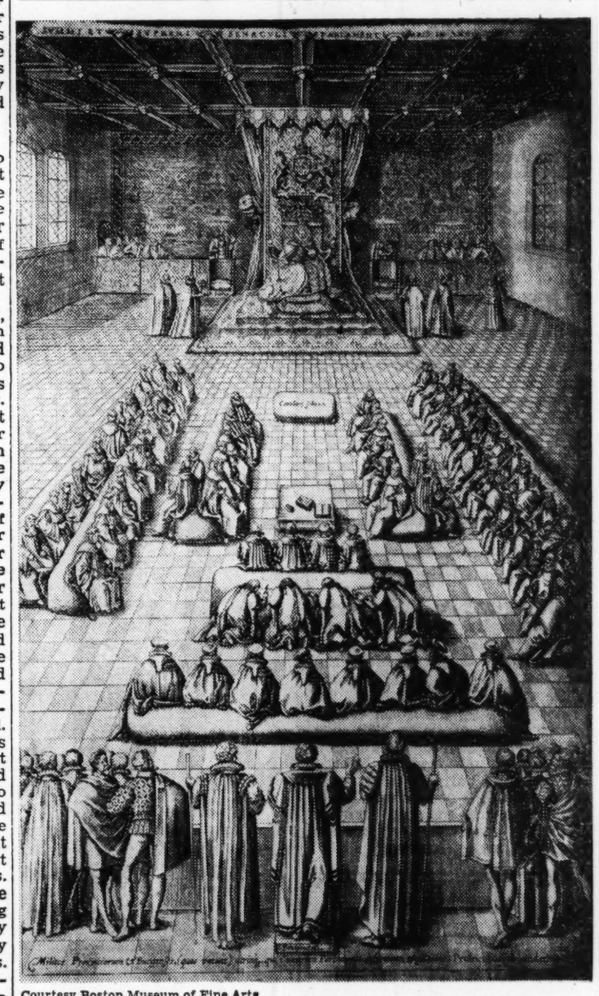
I am not likely to forget that wonderful experience, and only hope I have been able to give you a little joy in taking you by post.

(Miss) E. H.

♪ ♪ ♪

Utterly absorbing, didn't you find it so, Round Tablers? And we all thank you, E. H., for sharing it with us.

Cheerio . . Chairman



Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Government Under Elizabeth, one of the plates in the Illustrative Portfolio Set entitled 'Elizabethan England,' published by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. From an engraving in Robert Glover's 'Nobilitas Politica et Civilis' (1608) showing Queen Elizabeth in Parliament. The explanatory caption on the Museum plate tells us, among other things, that we are looking upon the House of Lords, with Elizabeth enthroned at the far end. Among the lords are the lords spiritual, or bishops, to the left. Seen in the immediate foreground, are the Commons who have been admitted, but who must stand outside the rail.

North Carolina Music Conference

Greensboro, N. C.

The annual State Music Conference will be held Oct. 16 in the Music Building of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, and is for the purpose of making arrangements for the state music contest to be held in the spring, and also to hold clinics in voice, piano, and instrumental music for music teachers of the state.

Rudolf Ganz, president of the Chicago Musical College, will conduct the piano clinic. The choral clinic will be conducted by Olaf Christiansen, director of the A Capella choir at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. Christiansen is the son of Melius Christiansen, who is the founder and director of St. Olaf's Choir at Northfield, Minnesota.

Earning Money at College Three Steps Essential

Twelve Ways Described as Examples. Perhaps You Can Adapt Some of These to Fit Your Circumstances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By now, whether you are freshman, sophomore, or upper classman, you have gone through the mill of college registration, and have learned to distinguish the botany "lab" from the administration building. You know your way around the campus fairly well, and can call a few dozen fellow-students by name.

Now, perhaps, you are giving a little thought to earning some money in college. You inquire around, and find that most, if not all, of the standard student jobs have already been filled.

"How," then you ponder, "can I find an outlet for my talents and enthusiasm."

Discover a Need And Supply It

The "how" of earning money in college might be stated in a few words as: "Discover a need, then supply it—better than it has ever been supplied before." Build a better mouse trap, the proverb says, and the world will beat its way to your door. First, determine to be of service; second, conceive an idea, an outlet for that determination; and third, put the idea into execution—act!

After becoming acquainted with your college community—and you are probably already well acquainted—be alert in noting the fundamental needs within your community. Single out those needs which you feel yourself particularly well adapted to supply, then get to work! It may prove rather hard sledding at first, but gradually, if you persist, your efforts will round themselves into a smoothly run business.

This writer, by supplying certain fundamental needs within his college community, often earned as much as $100 a month while going to school. Here are a few suggested sidelines. Think them over carefully, and see if any of them would be useful in your college community—or if you can adapt any of them, in a changed form:

Some Possibilities

1. Establish a typing service; there are always term papers, themes, reports to be typed. Faculty and student body alike will be potential customers. Act as organizer for this service, and delegate the actual typing to others, exacting your income as an organizer. This will leave your hands and time free for the development of other sidelines.

2. Establish yourself as campus representative for a magazine subscription agency. There are several good ones—your local library can probably give you further information as to their names and addresses. Commissions are good, and order blanks, price lists and other equipment are furnished free by the agency. This is a good business, as campus people, faculty and students alike, are notorious readers. Once established, your subscription lists are good for years, with renewals each year

Consider the Newspaper Field

3. Act as campus representative for a local newspaper, or for a near-by metropolitan daily. Report social events, elections, faculty announcements, athletic games. Athletic contests make particularly good copy, and sports editors will usually welcome well-written copy from campus reporters. Be alert for news about members of the faculty and student body whose homes are away from the campus; if there is a really good story about such an individual, send it to his home-town paper, marked: "Submitted at the usual rates." Consult N. W. Ayer's newspaper directory or Editor and Publisher's Year Book for lists of newspapers throughout the United States. (These books may be consulted at your local library.)

On a Commission Basis

4. Operate a "valet service"; locate a good dry-cleaning and laundry establishment in your area, and approach them with an offer to represent them as campus agent. Work on a commission basis (20 per cent of gross is not unusual)—and insist on an extra percentage for any bill collections made). Collect and deliver their laundry and dry cleaning in campus dormitories. You can build up quite an organization with such a service, which is a particularly profitable side line, which fills a definitely fundamental need. Perhaps you could include such services as shoe-shining, repairs and alterations, etc.

5. Approach the best men's store in your community—or women's store—and offer to represent them, through showing samples, etc., on your campus. In return for any business you bring them you are to receive a percentage off on your own purchases, and/or a straight cash bonus.

6. If photography is your hobby, here's a unique angle. Send out postcards to parents of students, offering to take pictures of their sons and daughters in action, for an established fee. Along with this run a printing and developing service.

7. Establish a greeting card agency; in connection with this agency establish a "reminder" service which, for a small sum, will remind students and faculty members of coming birthdays, anniversaries, weddings, and other events. These two services will dovetail nicely.

As Local Representative

8. Act as local representative for the best florist in the community. Your business in corsages will boom on week ends, and around prom times.

9. Establish an information service, which will secure tickets for local theaters, make transportation arrangements, and answer questions on a wide variety of subjects.

10. Operate a sandwich, light drink, and candy concession. Make a regular round of the dormitories at night during study halls, with baskets of well-prepared foods, good soft drinks and standard candies. Avoid perishable foods as much as possible, except those you can sell immediately. Take your baskets to football, basketball, and track games, and other grandstand events.

11. Run an employment listings service; list students for odd jobs, week-end work; take percentage as fee.

Prove You Are Ready And Capable

12 Establish a "miscellaneous" service; earn a reputation as ready and capable of performing any function from wrapping packages to taking care of the chemistry prof's baby.

These are, of course, just a random dozen of the ways you can be of service. Perhaps many of the above suggestions will not fit into your particular collegiate picture. But perhaps you will find a hint in the above which will inspire a better idea.

At any rate, once you conceive an idea, make it known. Advertise it. Post notices on the bulletin board and in the school paper about it. Think up clever ways of publicizing your service. But always be certain you act in good taste; and always be sure you have the college administration's approval and sanction for doing whatever you propose to do. Consult the dean's office before proceeding.

And remember the three steps: determination, conception, execution

D. H.

Picking Up Programs From the Campus

The University of Illinois appears to be the first institution of higher learning to make a comprehensive statement of conditions under which any and all radio stations can pick up programs from its campus. Copies of this statement of policy can be secured by writing to Joseph F. Wright, Director of Public Information, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

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Commerce and Finance

Leading Economists See Substantial Rise in U. S. Business

Business and Industry

Says U. S. Must Import More To Increase Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 — The United States can look for little or no expansion in its foreign trade unless this country is prepared to admit greater quantity of imports through a downward revision of protective tariffs and through providing sound means with which other nations can pay their exports, according to Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State.

Speaking at the twenty-sixth annual national foreign trade convention at the Commodore Hotel here today, Mr. Grady declared that "protectionist" industries must come to realize that not only their own welfare, but that of the nation as a whole may very well hinge on the question of stimulating America's foreign trade.

"If it is our common desire to increase the employment of labor, to find markets for our agricultural surpluses and to increase the sound and profitable opportunities of industry and shipping. we must look upon our tariff rates as affecting not only the interest directly involved, but also all economic classes of our country," he said.

Tariff Trade Barrier

The restriction of imports into this country through the increase of regulations was discussed by Dr. Percy W. Bidwell, Director of Studies of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, another speaker, who said that this "invisible tariff" had grown so during the past quarter century that in many instances it was a greater bar to imports than the regular tariff.

Complimenting Secretary of State Cordell Hull's work in removing tariff barriers, Mr. Bidwell called for an attack upon indirect protection, declaring that if America is to have a tariff it should have an open one, not a lot of regulations whose real protectionist purpose is concealed.

Newbold Morris, President of the New York City Council, another speaker at the importers' group session of the convention, described the operation of New York City's foreign trade zone, the only one of its kind in the United States.

After reviewing the opposition which warehousemen first offered to the plan when it was proposed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in 1934, Mr. Morris said that during 1938 customs collections for the goods brought through its customs barriers amounted to upwards of half a million dollars.

Foreign merchants, he said, were making increasing use of the zone as an area for storing, processing or sorting their goods either before entry into the United States or before reshipment to other foreign ports.

Non-quota sugar, Brazil nuts, soy beans and sisal were among the products which Mr. Morris mentioned as being stored in the zone in large quantities. Moreover, refugees from European persecution were using the zone to store their belongings while awaiting for admission into some country.

Mr. Morris held out hope that the zone might some day be instrumental in converting New York City into a world market for many commodities, such as cotton, lead, rubber and rice, whose prices are now set elsewhere.

Urges Co-operation

Curt G. Pfeiffer, President of the National Council of American Importers, Inc., who also spoke at the importers' session, said that the maintenance of such wartime trade as remains possible depended upon continuous and intelligent co-operation between government and business.

"Our primary concern should be to keep this war within bounds," he said, "to protect our neutral rights and trade opportunities and to insist that blockades, censorship, and other war measures adopted by belligerents are thoroughly in accord with international law."

Mr. Pfeiffer held that the removal or favorable modification of excessive trade barriers between nations and the vindication of nondiscriminatory treatment must remain the major purpose of our foreign trade policy.

J. F. McArt, chief of the agreement section of the United States Maritime Commission's Division of Regulation, another speaker, declared that merchants and water-going carriers were becoming increasingly aware of their interdependence and were seeking new means of stimulating their mutually beneficial foreign trade.

Sees Calif. Gold Mining Relapse If War Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRASS VALLEY, Calif.—Mining experts expressed the opinion that war in Europe, if prolonged, will cause a relapse in the gold mining industry of California, due to rising costs.

One operator said gold mining tends to flourish during periods of economic depression and decline when other industries ride the crest of booms. The last World War brought the gold mining industry to a virtual standstill in this district.

Air Line's Traffic at Peak

NEW YORK—Revenue passengers carried by Eastern Air Lines during September increased an estimated 54 per cent, as compared with September, 1938, Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, president and general manager, reported. Captain Rickenbacker said a new all-time record was created in September with more than 20,000 passengers flown.

Takes High Post

Frank H. Adams

Vice-President and General Manager of the Surface Combustion Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, elected President of the Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers. He succeeds E. R. Guyer, retiring President.

Guyer Says Industry Should Find Ways Of Working U. S. Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"There are impounded today in America vast resources of capital, the use of which can be had by American industry provided in return for that use industry shall accept its fair responsibility in the promotion of the general welfare of the country," E. R. Guyer, of Chicago, retiring President of the Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers, declared when he opened the organization's fourth annual meeting Oct. 9 at the Hotel Roosevelt here.

Mr. Guyer said that the problem before industry today "is the responsibility of tapping those vast resources of capital."

"The gas industry today is at the peak of its existence with more customers than it has served in its history and with greater sales and revenues than it enjoyed in 1929," Mr. Guyer pointed out.

He said that in spite of "a difficult period of national depression and recession and during the present international uncertainty," the gas industry had expanded its markets in both domestic and industrial uses.

Placing the number of its customers in the United States at 17,000,000, he said that the gas utility industry represents a total investment in plants and equipment of about $5,000,000,000. He disclosed that the total dollar revenue of gas in 1938 was approximately $787,000,000.

Oil Executive Avers No Mexican Oil Sale To Reich via Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Categorical denial of the report that he had negotiated the sale of Mexican oil to Germany by way of Italy was had today from William R. Davis, President of the American Oil Company bearing his name, after his arrival here yesterday from Lisbon aboard the American clipper, of the Pan American Airways.

Mr. Davis said such a system of oil shipment to Germany would be almost impossible because of the seizure of such cargoes by Great Britain. He recalled that the British Navy had seized 33,000 tons of oil consigned to his firm aboard three vessels of Scandinavian countries, adding that Britain was still holding his oil and the vessels that carried it, but he expected some arrangement would be made to let some of the oil through.

Mr. Davis said it was his intention to live up to his contractual obligations and take the minimum amount of oil agreed from Mexican oil fields, but gave no indication how it would be used. He refused to disclose what the minimum was, but said it was "substantial."

Italy has remained neutral in her own self-interest, he held, adding that under the terms of an Anglo-Italian trade agreement giving Premier Mussolini much needed British sterling in exchange for Italy's products, it would be inexpedient for Italy to offend Britain by shipping war materials to Germany.

Volume of Cocoa Trading Third Largest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Volume of trading on the New York Cocoa Exchange for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1939 totaled 87,020 contracts, representing the third largest volume in the 14 year history of the Exchange, according to the annual report delivered to members by Carlos A. Scholtz, President. The year's total was equivalent to 1,166,068 tons or about 165 per cent of the total world production for the period. Total trading was slightly lower than the 1937-38 fiscal year which saw 90,624 contracts change hands.

Mr. Scholtz reported that the highest price recorded for cocoa futures during the year was established in September 1939 when the July 1940 delivery sold at 6.95c per lb. The year's lowest price was made one month prior in August 1939 when the September 1939 delivery sold at 3.90c.

Economists See A Business Rise Despite the War

The United States is entering on a substantial business recovery period which may last for some time, according to an Associated Press survey of the Nation's leading economists.

Although the European conflict was stated to have made its contribution to the upturn (a majority said it was a principal factor), healthy domestic business conditions were found equally responsible.

Perhaps indicating the part the war has on United States business, more than half of the economists said that early peace in Europe might cause a temporary recession.

Fifty economists, selected with respect to geographical location. political philosophy and applied or theoretical practice were polled, and 30 replies received showed the majority optimistic on the business future.

Many economists sounded a warning to business by saying they expected European buying, a psychological factor which helped to touch off the current upswing, had not yet materialized and that when it did come it was not likely to be of the volume nor at the price levels of the 1915-1918 period.

They maintained generally that heavy inventory accumulation fostered with the idea that European buying of war supplies would raise prices or delay deliveries, might have been overdone in various lines.

Some extracts from individual opinions expressed — not necessarily coinciding with those of the corporations, enterprises or institutions with which the economists are connected—follow:

E. E. Agger, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.—Thus far the stimulus has been mainly psychological rather than directly practical, but has been nonetheless of great significance.

Theodore N. Beckman, Ohio State University, Columbus—Probably the optimism generated by expected war needs rather than actual war orders played an important part in the recent business upturn. For the same reason, an early conclusion of peace will undoubtedly slow down the present upward trend and may even cause an immediate temporary reversal.

Lawrence Dennis, E. A. Pierce & Co., New York City—The world situation will not generate confidence for a domestic capital goods or foreign lending boom. Our economy will continue to depend more and more on government pump-priming.

F. Cyril James, McGill University, Montreal, Ont.—There is some likelihood of a brief recession in the near future resulting from the excessive optimism of the past month. Prompt Congressional action regarding the Neutrality Act would, however, go far to obviate such a recession.

Virgil Jordan, National Industrial Conference Board, New York City—The increase in activity and prices has been due primarily to speculation on the prospect of war destruction, inflation and currency depreciation, and it is extremely insecure, because this war will either end soon or continue indefinitely, and because since the last war every government involved, including ours, has become essentially insolvent.

Wilford I. King, New York University—War orders from European countries have doubtless provided extra stimulus, but if none of these had been received the probabilities are that business would have been advancing, nevertheless.

Ray B. Leffler, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.—Outbreak of war marks beginning of still greater production, increased employment, higher prices and large profits. Any cyclical prosperity will be intensified and prolonged by war requirements.

Stuart Chase, recently Consultant to Temporary National Economic Committee, Georgetown, Conn.—The boomlet would collapse with early peace. With a cash-and-carry law enacted, a massive upturn is unlikely. Even with embargo repeal, munitions sales are likely to be moderate. The Allies will give preference to their own empires' raw materials.

Ernest Minor Patterson. University of Pennsylvania—One of the greatest deterrents to a continuing advance is that inventories may increase too rapidly. It remains to be seen whether government and bank officials can prevent a serious advance in prices.

Roy Wenzlick, Real Estate Economist, St. Louis, Mo.—Increase in building costs large enough to retard building is almost certain to develop during the next year. As building is retarded, rents and values on older properties will rise. When they have risen far enough, building will be resumed at the new cost level.

A. C. Whitaker, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.—It is my belief we are in an upward spiral, with either war or peace abroad. I hope for sound recovery.

Ray B. Westerfield, Yale University—The basis being broader than merely war orders, it may reasonably be expected that the coming year will be one of real activity, whether the war continues or not.

Gold Standard Is Proposed For the Western Hemisphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A gold standard for the Western Hemisphere, creating a greater monetary stabilization and contribute to the development of Pan Americanism, is proposed by Dr. James W. Gantenbein of the United States Foreign Service in a study of "Financial Questions in United States Foreign Policy just issued by the Columbia University Press.

"Official attempts have been made as far back as the Montevideo Conference in 1933 to provide some form of Pan American stabilization of currencies, but while there has been a sentiment among a number of the American nations to hold a monetary conference, the Government of the United States and of several other American countries have not as yet considered the time opportune," Dr. Gantenbein says.

U. S. Co-operative

"The United States Government, however, has stated that it was willing to discuss monetary questions directly with any American governments that might desire to do so. Also a recommendation approved at the Pan American Conference at Lima in 1938 calling for periodic informal conferences of treasury representatives may result in substantial monetary co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

The Export-Import Bank of Washington, in which the Government's financing of foreign trade is now centralized, is one of the vehicles by which the Government is exerting an effort to maintain and to develop the country's export trade, Dr. Gantenbein points out.

"While the trade-agreements program is endeavoring to increase the foreign commerce of the United States by breaking down existing trade barriers, the credit assistance which the Government is offering through the Bank is designed to supply financial facilities not elsewhere obtainable.

"Such facilities are given greater utility owing to the various forms of credit and other aid given by foreign governments and governmental agencies to their own exporters, with whom, in many instances, exporters of the United States must compete in foreign markets.

Purpose of Bank

"The Government's activities in this direction are not intended to compete with the facilities of commercial banks. The Export-Import Bank follows the policy of giving financial assistance only when credit is unobtainable from other banks, and whenever possible it operates through the commercial institutions.

"It is significant that the institution was set up in pursuance of emergency legislation and that Congress thus far has extended its life for only limited periods. On the other hand, the substantial increase in the Bank's operations in the recent past, including the arrangements made with Brazil, Nicaragua and Paraguay in the first half of 1939, seems to indicate that at least for a time its activities may become somewhat more extensive than they have been previously.

"The ultimate utility of governmental financing of foreign trade would seem to depend upon the circumstances surrounding the individual transactions. If such facilities are advanced by the government of a country simply because other governments are making them available to their own exporters, a kind of 'credit war' could conceivably develop in which each industrial country would attempt to outdo its competitors in advancing credit regardless of risks.

Good Credit Needed

"Such a situation might be analogous to that of the excessive installment selling, accompanied by high-pressure salesmanship, which prevailed in the United States in the period preceding the economic depression.

"Also, it seems apparent that if countries that plead economic inability to pay their already-existing debts are encouraged to continue to import beyond their means by offers of special credit facilities, the resultant situation would be consistent with neither the best interests of the importing country nor the interests of foreign investors of the country offering the special financial facilities.

"On the other hand, when, as in the case of the arrangement made between the Export-Import Bank of Washington and the Brazilian Government in March, 1939, the assistance is calculated to increase the capacity of the country already in default to produce commodities for which there is an outside market, the facilities seem to rest upon a different basis.

"The Export-Import Bank of Washington is understood to be following this criterion generally in assisting exports to foreign countries that are having difficulty in making debt payments to the United States."

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Italian Meat—As a precautionary measure for the conservation of the domestic meat supply, the Italian Government has decreed that no meat may be sold on Thursdays and Fridays. Restaurants, hotels and other food dispensing establishments are forbidden to serve any meat on Thursday and Friday. On other days they may serve only one meat or fish course per meal per patron.

Italian Steel—Despite efforts being made in Italy to increase domestic production of iron ore and curtail imports of iron and steel scrap, output of iron ore has declined and imports of scrap have increased.

Italian Gasogene—In an effort to reduce domestic consumption of all classes of motor fuel, the Italian Government is making efforts to encourage the construction of gasogene vehicles, which use wood gas. Prizes and contributions are used to further this program.

Italian Newspapers—In an effort to limit the consumption of wood pulp, the Italian Government has limited daily newspaper editions to four pages.

Greek Automobiles—American-made passenger cars accounted for almost one-half of the automobiles imported into Greece during the second quarter of 1939. Of the 202 cars imported into Greece from April 1 to June 30, 100 were of American origin.

Bulgarian Strawberries—The humble strawberry is an item of considerable economic importance to Bulgaria. Exports of fresh strawberries from that country during the past season totaled 2,400 metric tons valued at about $370,000, compared with 826 tons valued at $120,000 during 1938, the previous record year.

Bulgarian Farm Tools—Orders for farm implements and machinery totaling over $3,600,000 have been placed with manufacturers in Germany by the Bulgarian State Bank of Agriculture. It is the largest Bulgarian farm equipment order ever placed in Germany.

Rumanian Farm Exports—Exports of agricultural products from Rumania for the first six months of 1939 totaled 1,038,716 metric tons compared with shipments of 481,843 metric tons for the like period of 1938. England was the greatest single market, taking 277,138 metric tons and Germany was second with imports of 184,416 metric tons.

Rumanian Cotton—Cotton cultivation in Rumania has notably increased in the last three years. The area planted to the staple increased from 4,000 acres in 1937 to 37,000 acres in 1939 while production of unginned cotton advanced from 1,600 metric tons to 6,000 metric tons in the same period. It is estimated that ginned cotton produced in 1939 totaled about 1,600 metric tons which was slightly more than 3 per cent of the country's requirements.

Spanish Lumber—With the cessation of hostilities in Spain, attention of American lumber exporters has been focussed on this potential market. However, a survey of the Spanish situation indicates that it will be some months before the Spanish Government formulates any definite program.

Spanish Potash—Spain which is normally one of the world's largest producers and exporters of potash, a material used extensively in the manufacture of fertilizers, is shortly to extend its national output. Mining of potash declined considerably during the period of disturbed conditions in Spain, but at present two companies are operating and another expects to resume operations immediately.

Portuguese Railways—Railway companies in Portugal have been contemplating the purchase of about $5,000,000 of new rolling stock to replace the very old equipment now in use. These purchases probably will be for delivery by May, 1940, the date set for the opening of the centennial celebration in Portugal.

Portuguese Sardines—The reappearance after a long absence of sardines off the coast of Portugal constitutes an encouraging factor in that country's economy. In the important fishing district of Setubal the scarcity of sardines brought about an acute unemployment situation as a result of canning factories were obliged to discontinue operations. It is reported that several of these canneries have now been reopened.

Witter Says IBA Working to Keep U. S. Out of War

DEL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Investment bankers of the United States "abhor war and will work unremittently to keep this nation at peace," Jean C. Witter of San Francisco, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, declared at the organization's convention here.

"The IBA as an institution defers to no group in the country in its ardent desire to keep the United States out of war," he said.

Mr. Witter cautioned the nation to "remain level-headed" and not allow emotions to lead it into danger.

"Now, surely, is the time for a consistent policy of America first," he said.

War makes functions of investment bankers more vital than ever, Mr. Witter asserted, and mentioned that new capital will be needed in industries fundamental to the country's security.

"In financing industry, transportation and utilities," Mr. Witter declared, "we will be creating the jobs that must absorb the unemployed. If our unemployment situation was unhealthy before, its solution now becomes the crucial problem. We must work in the closest possible co-operation with both Government and industry. We should redouble our efforts to help the Government to a sound basis of taxation. Now, more than ever, a sane fiscal policy for Government is wanted. Likewise, we must extend our best efforts for corrective legislation that will encourage financing of industry through established channels."

Other highlights of Mr. Witter's address included:

Railroads have made only a bare start in restoring their physical plants. They will spend from 75 to 100 million dollars for rolling stock alone.

Utilities have already said they were ready to spend billions on new generating capacity and transmission as soon as they are "relieved of the fear of government intervention."

Investment bankers believe they will be contributing much to the solution of unemployment problems by creating jobs in these service industries, through raising funds to finance the reconstruction and expansion.

The revival of established industries should help infant industries.

Should government banking agencies move to formulate their own standards for securities as investments, rating small firms on their credit records, further progress would be made, Mr. Witter said, toward making financing easier and facilitating the attack on the nation's unemployment problem.

Montgomery Ward Sales Up 16 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported sales during September totaled $44,742,767, an increase of $6,187,156, or 16 per cent, compared with $38,555,611 the like month a year ago.

Sales for the first eight months of the company's fiscal year amounted to $303,106,311, an increase of $41,108,210, or 15.69 per cent, compared with $161,998,101 in the corresponding 1938 period.

Sales for September and for the eight-month period this year were the best in the history of the company.

Denmark Raises Discount Rate

COPENHAGEN (AP)—The Danish National Bank has raised its discount rate from 4½ to 5½ per cent, the second increase since war started in Europe. The rate was 3½ per cent before hostilities began.

Heads Gas Group

Blank-Stolier, Inc.

Walter C. Beckjord

Elected president of the American Gas Association at its twenty-first annual convention. Mr. Beckjord is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice-President and General Manager of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., also President of the Michigan Gas Transmission Corp., Detroit, Mich., and President of the Columbia Engineering Corporation, New York

War May Push Price Of Gas for Industry Up, Says Utility Head

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Walter C. Beckjord, newly elected president of the American Gas Association, said today prolonged war may raise the competitive price of gas for industrial purposes.

The main influence toward higher gas costs, he explained, would be the export of coal abroad under stimulus of war demand.

"The price of oil is already advancing," he said. "Coal prices may later follow this demand."

He noted the gas industry produces several valuable by-products which may supplement its revenues in war time, such as carboon for use in gas masks, motor fuel, ammonia, benzol and toluol for manufacture of explosives and other war materials.

"The war will increase the demands of our industries for natural gas, especially in such large consuming industries as steel," he asserted. "About 35 per cent of the total sales of natural gas is for industrial purposes."

Mr. Beckjord, who is vice-president and general manager of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., New York, and President of the Michigan Gas Transmission Corp., Detroit, was named head of the gas association at its annual convention.

He succeeds Conrad N. Lauer, president of the Philadelphia Gas Works Co.

Opening the convention program, Mr. Lauer said he was confident the industry could raise capital for expansion if needed.

"Fortunately, in this free land our business has just experienced a year of expansion," he observed.

"Not only has gas consumption mounted and gas company customers increased but today there is an upturn in the amount of gas used per customer.

"Our big job of replacing 10,000,000 obsolete gas ranges with modern domestic ranges is bearing fruit and commercial and industrial sections of our industry are enjoying increased volume."

T. J. Strickler, vice-president and general manager of the Kansas City Gas Co., was elected first vice-president of the association, placing him in line for the presidency next year.

Treasury Raises Weekly Financing To $150,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced the Treasury would begin raising cash next week by increasing from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 the size of its weekly sale of 91-day discount bills.

It was learned authoritatively that the $150,000,000 figure probably would be continued beyond next week if the initial offering was well received by investors.

Mr. Morgenthau, explaining the purpose of raising cash at this time, said he did not want the Treasury's cash working balance to go much, if any, below its present figure of $1,400,000,000. He wants enough cash on hand so that the Treasury could go through any period of jittery markets without having to raise cash under unfavorable circumstances.

He said this policy proved successful last month when the Treasury passed up its usual Sept. 15 financing operations because the then new European war was depressing the market prices of Government securities.

These prices have rallied since, and on today's $100,000,000 sale of 91-day bills the average accepted bids were at the equivalent of a .024 per cent interest rate, compared with .038 per cent on a similar issue last week.

The Treasury has been selling $100,000,000 worth of 91-day bills every week for several months, but each new issue merely took the place of an equal amount of bills coming due for payment. Thus next week, when $150,000,000 worth of bills will be sold, only $50,000,000 of the proceeds will represent additional cash for the Treasury.

Bills are the shortest term Treasury securities and also the cheapest, and Mr. Morgenthau apparently selected them as a temporary means of raising cash because of the greater financing flexibility made possible by the short maturities.

Today's average interest rate of .024 per cent means that the average purchaser agreed to loan the Treasury money for three months for a fee of 24 cents for every $1,000 he loaned.

The Treasury has about $1,300,000,000 of such bills outstanding, and the financing cost of this sum was estimated by Mr. Morgenthau at approximately $750,000 a year.

The Secretary indicated he has not decided yet when the Treasury will refund $522,000,000 worth of Treasury notes coming due Dec. 15.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

The Spike-Soled GOLF SHOE

Comes Through Like A Professional

Even the newest amateur quickly learns that his golf shoes must be built by craftsmen. The shoe merchants that are advertising their services in The Christian Science Monitor know golf shoes. They also are equipped to give expert advice about the proper shoes for all the fall and winter needs of a well-dressed man.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	617,942
1939 volume to date	207,545,388
1938 volume to date	211,092,653

Selected Stocks Show Some Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Stocks displayed an inclination for the rising side in today's market and, at the best, favorites moved up fractions to 3 points at best.

A fast but brief buying flurry in the forenoon lifted prices to around the day's peaks. After midday dealings contracted substantially and, near the final hour, extreme gains were halved in many instances. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

A more belligerent tone to the European war news, brokers said, combined with the obvious reluctance of stockholders to sell in lackadaisical sessions of the past week or so, brought in some short covering and a smattering of quick-turn speculative purchasing.

Supporting the opinions of those skeptics who see no nearby overseas peace was Hitler's speech today at Berlin declaring Germany was determined to fight to the bitter end if necessary and laying responsibility for continuing the conflict on adversaries of the Reich. At the same time armistice talk still was heard in boardrooms and many traders continued to stand aside pending clarification of the Russian program in relation to the Nazis and the Baltic.

Prominent stocks on the early push were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Eastern Airlines, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Pullman, American Can, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical and du Pont.

Stepping up in the curb were Aluminum of America, Cuneo Press, Lockheed and Jones & Laughlin.

Bond Market Quiet

Rails gained slightly today in an irregular bond market.

Although transactions, approaching the close, were so slow as to be inconclusive, a generally upward trend was indicated for corporate issues.

The majority of U. S. Government bonds shifted to the minus side, but the heaviest traded issue of the lot—the 3¼s of '52-'49—gained more than ½ point.

While the trend among foreign dollar loans was downward, not enough overseas bonds crossed the tape to really establish a market.

Favored in the corporate section were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Traded at lower levels were St. Paul 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, International Paper 5s, Firestone 3½s, and Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s.

Wheat Prices Rise Over 2c a Bushel

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Buyers regained control of the grain pits today and wheat prices were lifted more than two cents a bushel. Other grains followed the upturn.

Strength in securities, prospects for clearing weather over most of the farm belt and reductions in margin requirements were bullish factors. Short covering prior to the Daladier speech and release of the government crop report was a factor in the trade.

Closing at the highs for the day, wheat was 1¾-2⅜ cents higher than yesterday, December 82⅞-83, May 82½-⅝; corn 1-1¼ up, December 50⅝-¾, May 53¼; oats ½-1⅜ higher.

Erie Road Asks ICC To Approve New Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—John A. Hadden, trustee of the Erie Railway Company, applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of a $3,000,000 equipment trust issue which the railroad has asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy.

Proceeds of the issue would be used for the purchase of 700 boxcars, 250 gondola cars, 500 hopper cars and 50 flatcars. The total cost of the equipment would be $3,868,294.

The proposed equipment trust certificates would bear interest at 2½ per cent, payable semi-annually.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Further buying of British Government bonds encouraged demand in investment stocks in the exchange today. The more speculative issues, shaky at the start, later firmed. Industrials attracted a small following at firm to slightly higher prices. Kaffirs recovered from morning selling and base metals and diamonds steadied. Oils regained balance after an early sinking spell.

Paris: The bourse held its ground today while traders awaited the Chamberlain and Daladier statements on the war. Increased repatriation of French capital continued to exercise a steadying influence. Rentes closed 65 centimes down to 170 up.

Amsterdam: Although American shares displayed indefinite trends in the bourse today, domestic issues—especially shipping and sugar stocks—were firm.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 5 to 10 points today. Hedge selling seemed the chief depressant. The permissible daily trading limit was extended from 25 to 50 points.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	Oct 9
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	19	18⅛	19	+1
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	13	62	61	61	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	8	15¾	15	15	+1
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	68	18⅛	17	17	
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	8	15½	14¾	15½	+1¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	14	20¼	19¾	20	+ ¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	32	25	24	24¼	+ ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 7
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	184	182	184	+3½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	− ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	62½	62½	62½	Oct 5
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	17	43¼	42⅜	43	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	19½	19½	19½	+1
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	68	68	68	
24⅟	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	1	22½	22¼	22½	
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	10	35¾	35	35¾	+ ¾
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	14	14	14	− ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	8	55	53½	53½	− ⅜
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	37	115	113½	113½	+ ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	159	159	159	Oct 9
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	40	38½	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅞
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	62½	60	60	+ ½
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	11	23¼	22½	23	+ ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 6
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	111⅞	112	Oct 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	6½	6¼	6¼	− ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	14	13¾	14	+ ½
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 9
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	21	21	21	+ ¼
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	26⅝	26	26	− ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8½	8½	8½	
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	13	24½	23¼	23¼	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	21	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¼
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	8	49⅛	48½	49⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Oct 9
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	Oct 9
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	7	7	7	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	21	27	26	26	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	72	71½	72	+ ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	13	26⅝	26	26½	+ ½
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	9	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	10	47	45½	47	+1
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	14	40⅞	40	40⅝	+ ⅝
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	72	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	− ¼
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	59	21	20¼	20½	+ ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	7	78	77½	78	+1⅜
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	10	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	13	55½	54½	54¾	+1
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	138	138	
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68¾	68	68¾	+2¾
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	42	39⅜	38	38⅛	+ ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12¼	12	12	+ ½
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	5	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	80¼	90	80¼	− ¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15	15	15	
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	7	162½	161⅞	162	− ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	42	78½	78¾	78	+1
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	14	79¾	78½	79¾	+1¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140½	140½	140½	+ ½
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	10	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	40	13⅜	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	26	55¾	53½	53½	+ ¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	17	9¼	8⅛	9¼	+1¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	68	34	32¾	32⅞	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	45	45	45	Oct 6
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	8	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32	32	32	−1¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	40	6½	6⅝	6¼	− ⅛
60	33⅜	Armour Ill p pf	5	49⅞	49	49¼	+ ¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	9	38	36½	36½	−1
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	Oct 9
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ½
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	9	8¾	8¾	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Oct 5
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	32	31¾	30⅝	31¼	+1⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	64	64	64	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
26¾	9¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅜
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18½	18½	18½	
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	4	106	106	106	+ ½
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	5	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	64	63⅞	64	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 9
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	10	3⅜	3	3	− ½
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	12	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	32	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	157	20	19	19¼	+ ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	21	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	13	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23	23	23	Oct 3
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	46	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 9
19½	11½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	5	16⅜	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	− ¾
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	Oct 9
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 5
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	34	29⅜	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38⅞	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	215	91⅜	88½	88½	+ ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	114⅛	113⅞	114	−1
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	11	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	24	26¾	25⅞	26	+ ½
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	3	27	26½	27	+ ¾
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	18	18	18	Oct 9
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	27	28	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 9
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A (.60g)	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	10	14⅞	14	14	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	34	25⅛	24¼	24¼	
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	48¼	48	48¼	+1¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	− ½
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	12	12	11⅝	11¾	− ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	41½	41½	41½	− ⅝
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	3	24⅞	24	24⅞	− ⅞
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	7	18¾	18	18	− ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	15	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	6	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
34¼	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	10	13⅛	13	13⅛	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	31	5½	5	5⅜	+ ½
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20⅛	20	20	Oct 6
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	12¾	12½	12½	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	9	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	19	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	7	8¾	8½	8½	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	4	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	5	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	37	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39	38	39	Oct 9
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28	27½	28	
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅜g)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	6	82	80½	82	+3⅝
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	30	58½	57⅞	58	+ ¼
107⅜	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	4	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	13	26⅜	26	26	− ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 9
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	6	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¾
6½	3½	Century R M	4	6¾	6½	6½	
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	41¾	41	41	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 9
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	27	27¾	27	
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	+ ½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	43	43½	43	43	+ ¼
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	18	27	26⅝	27	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 7
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 9
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3¼	3½	− ¼
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12	12	12	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	6	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ½
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 7
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	4	48	48	48	− ½
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¾	¾	¾	Oct 6
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 3
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 6
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 6
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
13⅛	5	Childs Co	12	6	6	6	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	103	93	91⅛	91¼	− ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
30½	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	4	28⅜	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
33½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	33	32½	32½	− ½
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	9	46¾	45¾	46¾	+ ¼
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	3	31½	31	31½	+ ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	112½	112¼	112½	+1½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	11	13¾	13⅜	13½	− ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	8	33½	33	33⅜	Oct 9
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	7	22⅜	21½	22	+ ½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	19	19	19	Oct 9
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	58	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	1	83	83	83	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(21⅔%f)	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 9
94	73	Col Carb (4)	6	90½	90	90	− ½
57	38¾	Comi Credit(4)	13	46	45½	46	+ ½
109⅝	99	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	9	52¼	51½	51½	
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 4
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	13	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	72	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	16	67½	66	67½	+3½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	93	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	16	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	12	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	83	26	24½	25½	+1
87⅝	58⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 7
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	17	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	70	30¾	30⅜	30½	+ ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	3	5	4⅞	5	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	7	6	6	6	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 6
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 7
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	7	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	8	15	14½	14½	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	8	1½	1⅜	1½	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	89½	89½	89½	Oct 4
51¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	18	48½	47	48¼	+ ¾
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	110	110	110	Oct 9
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	3	8½	8	8	− ¼
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	37	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	
31⅞	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	6	28⅞	28½	28½	
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	11	62½	62	62	− ⅛
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	159	159	159	Oct 9
47⅜	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	4	4	4	
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38	16	Crane Co	13	26⅝	26	26	+ ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	97⅞	96⅞	96⅞	−1⅝
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29	28¾	29	Oct 9
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	27	27	27	+ ¾
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 29
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Oct 3
16¼	9	Crown Zell (½)	5	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ¾
52⅝	24½	Crucible

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Merchant Marine Must Be Built Up, Declares Pearsall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The United States' merchant marine must be strengthened to meet conditions imposed upon American shipping by the European war, according to Charles H. C. Pearsall, national President of the Propeller Club of the United States.

"Already most of the foreign-flag services which for many years have been transporting the major portion of our commerce are disrupted," Mr. Pearsall said at the opening session of the Propeller Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday. "Those remaining in operation are legitimate prey of belligerent nations and offer uncertain service at best.

Needs Protection

"Unless the American merchant marine is protected, I don't know what is going to happen to it. Its activities will be limited, ships will be tied up and men will be unemployed."

Mr. Pearsall gave the aims of the Propeller Club as being directed toward a strong merchant marine and reasonable continuous ship replacement programs.

The disruption of foreign-flag services that stranded thousands of Americans abroad also stressed the need for an adequate merchant marine, he added.

"The irony of the situation was that a large majority of those Americans in Europe had not given a thought to American ships when they booked passage to Europe earlier in the year," Mr. Pearsall continued. "Millionaires, 'movie' stars, yes, even American Government officials and persons in high walks of life who had gone abroad in the de luxe suites of foreign-flag luxury liners, were glad to sleep on cots in passageways, in public rooms turned into dormitories, even on deck, if they could only secure rooms on a homeward-bound American vessel. Even the lowliest American freighter looked good to them."

In Better Position

American shipping is, Mr. Pearsall held, in a stronger position than it was at the outbreak of the first World War, but is far below "adequate."

A start toward an adequate merchant marine was made under the present administration of the Maritime Commission, he found.

"But 20 months elapsed between the adoption of the act of 1936 and the award of the first dry cargo ship construction contract," he said. "The first of these ships was delivered in June of this year —three years after the enactment of the law.

"We have paid and will continue to pay dearly for our procrastination. Prices for materials used in ship construction, as well as labor costs, have risen steadily during the past year and a half."

Plans Common Stock Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Notice of intention to issue 71,400 shares of no par value common stock aggregating $5,033,700 has been filed by the Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago, Ill., with the Securities Commission. The registration statement, filed Oct. 3, said the shares would be offered first to common stockholders of the pharmaceutical firm at $50.

N. E. Telephone Shows Gains

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports a gain of 133 telephones in service during September compared with a loss of 2,231 in September a year ago. For nine months of the present year there was a gain of 35,991 telephones, compared with a gain of 16,541 in the corresponding period of 1938.

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.37	14.70	14.37	14.40	14.22
Mar	14.62	15.00	14.60	14.70	14.50
June	15.22	15.25	14.93	14.93	14.90

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.16	104.16	104.16
1 3¼s '43-43	107.23	107.23	107.23
2 3¼s '46-44	107.30	107.30	107.30
5 4s '54-44	111.10	111.10	111.10
1 2⅜s '47-45	105.3	105.3	105.3
1 4¼s '52-47	115.3	115.3	115.3
3 2s '47	100.22	100.20	100.20
75 3½s '52-49	107.8	107.3	107.8
8 2½s '53-49	101.1	101	101
2 2¾s '54-51	102.9	102.9	102.9
36 3s '55-51	104.24	104.17	104.24
8 2¾s '60-55	102.8	102.6	102.8
2 2¾s '59-56	101.4	101.2	101.2
2 2¾s '63-58	101.3	101.1	101.1
32 2¾s '65-60	101.5	101	101.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	104.12	104.12	104.12

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	104.2	104.2	104.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany cv 5s'44	78	78	78
6 Alleghany cv 5s'49	73¼	73¼	73¼
49 Alleghany 5s'50 st	46	44⅞	45½
4 Allegh Val 4s'42	106½	106⅜	106½
10 Allied Strs 4½s'50	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	93	93	93
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110	109⅞	110
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	59½	59½	59½
56 AmIGChem 5½s'49	100½	100¼	100¼
32 Am T&T 5½s'43	109½	109¼	109¼
19 Am T&T 3¼s'66	102	101¾	101¾
31 Am T&T 3¼s'61	102¾	102½	102½
5 Am WW&E 6s'75	107	106⅞	107
11 Anaconda Cop 4⅛s'50	106¾	106½	106½
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	34	34
3 Arm Del 4s'57	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 Arm Del 4s'55	96	95⅝	96
10 AT&SF 4s'95	103¼	103	103¼
10 AT&SF 4½s'48	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
4 A C Line cf 4s'52	68½	68	68½
5 A C Line 4½s'64	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
4 A C Line 5s'45	79	78	79
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	42	41½	41½
2 Atl&Dan 2nd 4s'48	35¼	35¼	35¼
21 Atl Refg 5s'53	103¼	103	103¼
3 Austin N&W 5s'41	79½	79½	79½
5 B&O rfg 6s'95	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛
1 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	31½	31½	31½
4 B&O 1st 5s'48	69¼	69¼	69¼
6 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	68⅜	67	67¼
5 B&O rfg 5s'95	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
6 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛
6 B&O 5s'96F	29⅜	29½	29½
5 B&O 5s'96F ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	29½	29½	29½
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
55 B&O cv 4½s'60	21⅛	20¾	21
57 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	20¼	19¼	20⅛
5 B&O 1st 4s'48	68⅞	68¾	68¾
4 B&O S W 5s'50	50¼	50	50
5 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	49½	49½	49½
5 B&O C 4s'59	57	57	57
16 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105½	105½	105½
21 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	99¾	99½	99½
16 Beth Stl 3½s'52	110⅜	110	110¼
16 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	97	96¾	96¾
4 Bost&Me 5s'67	41½	41	41⅛
18 Bost&Me 4¾s'41	37½	37	37⅜
2 Bost&Me 5s'55	42	41¾	42
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	57	57	57
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	103⅞	103½	103⅝
5 Bkly Manh Tr 4½s'66	72¾	72	72¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	109½	109½	109½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	108¾	108½	108½
12 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	92	91⅞	92
6 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	100½	100⅛	100½
3 Bkl R&P 4½s'37	42¾	42¼	42¾
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	41½	41½	41⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	99	99	99
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	99½	98¾	98¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100	100	100
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	97½	97½	97½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	96¼	95½	95⅝
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	96½	95	95⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	108⅛	-08	108
5 Can Pac 5s'44	101	101	101
20 Can Pac 5s'54	77¾	77½	77¾
5 Can Pac 4½s'60	69¼	69¼	69¼
13 Can Pac 4s prep	59½	59	59
4 Can B Un Pac 4s'48	11	11	11
5 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Con Pac 5s '60	56½	56½	56½
2 Con Pac 1st 4s'49	73¼	73⅛	73¼
1 C & O 3½s'96 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 C&O rfg 3½s'96F	94¼	94¼	94¼
13 Chi & Alton 3s'49	13½	13	13
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	91½	91½	91½
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	86½	86	86½
22 CB&Q gen 4s'58	93	92½	93
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101¾	101¼	101¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	96½	96½	96½
15 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19	19	19
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22½	22	22
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
35 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28	28	28
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅞	4¾	4¾
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10½	10	10
22 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10	10	10
25 Chi & NW 3½s'87	14½	14½	14½
1 CRI & P 4½s'52A	8	8	8
12 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
9 CRI&P 4s '88	15½	15½	15½
4 CRI&P rfgg 4s '34	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 Ch Un Sta 4s'63D	104¼	104	104¼
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Childs Co 5s '43	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9 Clev Un Term5½s'72	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	83	82¾	83
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	76	76	76
5 Col F & I 5s '70	73	72⅝	73
3 Col & So 4½s '80	40¾	40¾	40¾
23 Columbia G 5s '52 May	102⅝	102½	102⅝
31 Columbia G 5s 1961	101	100⅝	101
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '68	104½	104¼	104½
112 ComwlthEd cv 2¾s'58	120	119½	119½
20 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105¼	105½
33 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106½	106½
1 Cons Edis 3⅛s 58	103	103	103
10 Con Edis 3½s 56	103⅛	103	103
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102¼	102	102
6 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	13⅜	13?	13⅜
2 Con Rys 4s 55 A&O	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Consoln Coal 5s 60	64	64	64
26 Consum Pow 3¾s 65	105½	105¼	105½
5 Consum Pow 3⅜s 65	102½	102⅛	102½
18 Continental Oil 2¾s 48	122	111¾	112
3 Crane Co 3½s 51	102¼	102	102
5 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	101	100½	100½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 35	35	35	35
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	64½	63	64½
2 Den & R G 4s 36	11	11	11
2 Den & R G West 5s'55 asd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Den & R G West 5s'78	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 D Moin&Ft D 4s35ct	4	4	4
1 Det & Mack 1ts 4s 95	43½	43½	43½
6 Dul Miss&I 3½s 62	104½	104½	104½
5 Dusquesne Lt 3½s 65	107½	107	107½
1 Ed Ill NY 5s 95	140	140	140
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	108	107¾	108
24 Erie rfg 5s 67	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Erie rfg 5s 75	17¾	17¼	17¼
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	50	50	50
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	25⅜	25	25⅜
1 Erie cv 4s 53B	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
76 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104½
8 Francis Sug 6s 56	52½	52¼	52½
9 Gen Cable 5½s 47	101½	101½	101½
21 Gen M Accept 3¼s 4 51	105¾	105⅝	105¾
24 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	75	74	75
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102½	102¼	102½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96⅝	96½	96½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106¼	106	106
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¾	93¼	93¼
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Housatonic 5s '37	41	41	41
1 Houst Oil Tex 4¼s '54	95¼	95¼	95¼
29 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	40⅜	39½	40⅛
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49	48	49
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	55	55	55
17 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	52½	52	52½
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	56½	56¾	56½
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	52¼	51¼	52¼
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96	96	96
13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106⅜	106¾
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	63¼	63	63¼
19 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	64	63¾	63¾
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	63¼	63¼	63¼
17 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93	92⅝	93
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3	3	3
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18½	18½	18½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	66	66	66
3 Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92½	92½
11 Int Paper 5s '47	96½	96½	96½
25 Int T&T 4½s '52	49	48½	49
9 Int T&T 5s '55	54	53⅝	53⅝
1 InterstFx&Clea 4s '59	57	57	57
6 K C South 5s '50	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
6 Keith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	103½	103¼	103½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Lactago Nit inc '75	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44 st	40	40	40
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22½	22½	22½
1 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	20¾	20	20
2 Leh Val 5s 2003	20	19½	19½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	12½	12⅝	12⅝
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	120	120	120
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	89½	89½	89½
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	84	84	84
6 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	79	78⅝	79
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	105½	105½	105½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	38¾	38¾	38¾
21 Manhat Ry 4s '90	66⅜	66½	66½
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	65½	65	65½
2 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	35	35	35
4 Mead Corp 6s '45A	103	103	103
1 Med Ed 4½s '68	110½	110½	110½
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	96	96	96
1 Mid Nor cn 4½s '39	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	27	26¾	27
12 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12	11	12
2 M-K-Tex 4½s '56	24½	24½	24½
23 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38¼	37½	37⅝
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	22	22	22
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3½	3⅛	3⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s '65A	16⅞	16¾	16¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¼	16¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16	16	16
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G	16⅞	16¾	16¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 80H	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81I	17	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
5 Mob&O Monig 5s47	20⅛	29⅛	29⅛
18 Mob & Oh 5s '38	30¾	29¾	30
40 Mob&O 4½s '77	27½	27	27½
4 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
3 Mon Pow 3¾s 66	95¼	95	95¼
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
5 Mor&EssexJ½s2000	51	51	51
6 Nassau El 4s '51	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜
19 Na Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾	104½	104½
40 Nat Distill 3½s '49	100	99⅝	100
8 Natl Steel 3s '65	99	98¾	99
8 New Eng T&Gs5s '52	122	121¾	122
83 N Y Cent Rr 5s '83	73¾	73½	73¾
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	71	71	71
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36½	36½	36½
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	35	35
1 N O Belgenwrk L5s '46	16½	16½	16½
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	53	53	53
35 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68¾	67½	68¾
27 NYC 4½s '2013 A	62½	61⅝	62¼
2 NYC cn 4s '98	66½	66	66
10 NYC cn 4s '98	80½	80	80½
67 NYC cv 3¼ '52	71¾	70¾	70¾
8 NYC&HR 3½s'97	80½	80½	80½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	63¼	63¼	63¼
14 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	69	68¼	69
46 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	61	60	61
2 N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 NY Conn RR 5s '53	104	104	104
6 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
8 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103	102¾	103
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	120	120	120
26 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
5 NYNH&H cl 6s '40	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18	18	18
5 NYNH&H 4s'47	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	104¼	104¼	104¼
26 NY Steam 3½s '63	98½	98½	98½
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	100½	100⅛	100⅛
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	87½	87½	87½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11	11	11
25 Nor Am Co 5s '54	103	102⅞	103
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	63⅝	64
4 Nor Pac 5s '2047 C	57	56¾	57
3 Nor Pac 4½s '2047	53	53	53
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	71	71	71
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	46⅛	46⅛
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
6 Ohio Ed 3⅜s '72	101½	101	101½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	114½	114½	114½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	102½	102½	102½
9 Pac Gas & El 3¼s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106	105⅞	106
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108½	108½	108½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102½	102½	102½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	102½	102½	102½
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	47	46½	46½
2 Para Pict cv 3¾s'47	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Parmele T 6s '44	47½	47½	47½
7 Pen Co 4s '63	100½	100¼	100½
1 Penn2Gl Sand 4½s'60	104¼	104¼	104¼
37 Pen P & L 3½s'69	104⅜	104	104⅜
23 Pen P P&Lt 4½s '74	104½	104¼	104½
10 Pen Pr Ltgs 5s'68	105	104¾	105
3 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99½	99½	99½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	84½	84½	84½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 Pen RR 4¾s '84 E	94	93¼	94
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	85½	85½	85½
25 Pen RR 3¼s '52	90	89⅝	90
1 Pen PL&C Chi 5s '47	111	111	111
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	61½	60	61½
1 Peoria&PekUn 5½s'74	106	106	106
10 Pere Marq 5s '56	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	70	70	70
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	112⅝	112½	112½
5 Phila Co 5s '67	105	104¾	104¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	58⅜	57⅝	58
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15½	15½	15½
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	114	114	114
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	52½	52½	52½
14 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	52⅞	51⅞	52½
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75¾	75¾	75¾
9 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	98	98	98
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	63½	63	63½
13 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	94½	94½	94½
7 Republic Stl 5½s '54	110	109⅝	109⅝
2 Republic Stl 4¼s'61	93½	93¼	93¼
2 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	101	101	101
2 SaguenayPow 4¼s '66	88½	88½	88½
5 StLIM&SthR&G'33	61½	61½	61½
13 St L S F 5s '50 B	13¼	13	13
5 St L S F 4½s'78	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
13 StLSF4½s '78ctf st	11⅜	10½	11⅜
5 NYNH&H 4½s '56	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 So Bell T & T 3s '79	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104½	104½	104½
1 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105	105	105
39 Sou Pac 4½s '68	54¼	53¾	54
27 Sou Pac 4½s '81	54¼	53½	54
37 Sou Pac 4½s '69	54½	53⅝	54
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67	67	67
5 So Pac cit 4s '49	54	54	54
10 So Pac 2¾s '46	83¼	82¾	82¾
30 So Pac 4½s '49	54¾	54½	54⅝
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	81	81	81
7 So Ry 6½s '56	82¾	82¼	82¾
23 South Rly gen 6s '56	78½	77½	78½
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	89	89	89
22 South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61¼	62
1 S W Bell Tel 2½s '85	101	101	101
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	91½	91½	91½
3 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	87½	87½	87½
23 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107⅛	107	107⅛
10 Tex Corp 3s '65	99⅞	99¾	99¾
57 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14	13⅞	13⅞
7 Third Ave 4s '60	49	48¼	48¾
10 TideWatAssoO3½s '52	104⅝	104½	104½
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	106	106	106
2 Union Oil Cal 5s '42	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111	110⅝	111
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	68¾	68¾	68¾
13 Unit Drug 5s '53	77¼	77¼	77¼
15 US Steel 5½s '48	104¼	104	104¼
17 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99	98¼	99
17 Utah P & L 4s '44	100	99⅞	100
4 Util P&L 5½s '47	77¾	77½	77½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	110½	110½	110½
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	65	65	65
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	12	12	12
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	42	42	42
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	12	12	12
10 Waler KH 4½s '45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Walwrth 6s '55	75	75	75
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	102½	102½	102½
3 West Pen P 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Westn Md 4s '52	82	81½	82
1 Western Un 5s 51	73	73	73
16 Western Un 5s'60	72½	72	72½
4 Western Un 4½s'50	70	69¼	69¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	96½	96½	96½
3 Wilson 4½s'55	100	100	100
12 Youngst S&T 4s'61	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 Youngst S&T 4s'48	110½	109½	110¼

Foreign Bonds

15 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	73	73	73
11 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	73	73	73
3 Argentine 4½s'48	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
23 Argentine 4½s'71	83	82¾	83
21 Australia 5s'55	68	67½	67½
3 Australia 5s'57	68	67½	67½
11 Australia 4½s'56	65	64½	64½
12 Belgium 7s'55	92	91⅞	92
6 Belgium 6½s'49	88½	88½	88½
2 Belgium 6s'55	88½	88½	88½
3 Brazil s'41	14	14	14
4 Brazil 6½s'26-57	11½	11¼	11½
6 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
3 Brisbane 5s'58	70	70	70
11 Buen A 4½s&3s'77	53¾	53½	53¾
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
32 Canada 5s '52	102	101⅛	101

Turkey Expected to Get New Pro-Allies Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 10—The significant silence for the week past regarding activities of Sukro Saracoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, in Moscow together with today's well-founded reports that former Premier Fethi Okyar may shortly be the new Turkish Premier are interpreted here as meaning that the country is determined to honor its friendship with the Western Democracies.

Turkey has naturally been waiting for fuller details regarding its Foreign Minister's discussions with Soviet statesmen but the people know little more than do the Western Democracies, namely that he is waiting while the Soviets are completing the extension of their influence over the Baltic States. Silence over Mr. Saracoglu's activities are construed here as meaning that Russian demands are unacceptable to Turkey.

Reports that Mr. Okyar may replace Premier Refik Saydam, who formed a new Cabinet last January, are significant in this connection since Mr. Okyar is well known for his pro-British sentiments. He is now Minister of Justice but was Turkish Ambassador in Paris from 1925 to 1930 and from 1934 to last January in London.

Rumors of Mr. Okyar's appointment to the Premiership are interpreted by many here as a hint to Moscow that Turkey has no intention of abandoning its attitude towards England and France. At the time of President Ataturk's passing Mr. Okyar was mentioned in certain quarters as a likely President, and since then he has been unanimously considered as certain to be Premier. Semiofficial circles here today do not deny that this important appointment is pending.

France Hunts Communists

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—French military police pressed a nation-wide search for missing Communist leaders after the arrest yesterday of two Alsatian Deputies long known for advocating autonomy for their frontier Province.

Those arrested were Joseph Rosse and Marcel Steurmel, members of the Independent Popular Action Party.

It was understood the Deputies were arrested at their homes in Alsace, a German Province from the war of 1870 until the World War.

M. Rosse, a former school teacher and newspaper editor, was criticized by Nationalist Deputies as long ago as April for articles attacking England. He was scored informally at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee last April 19 for autonomist activities which certain deputies asserted were exploited by the German propaganda service.

Although 37 former Communist Deputies have been arrested for attempting to reform the outlawed party under the guise of the Workers-Peasants Party, the leaders have not yet been taken into custody.

A thorough search of the houses of relatives of Communists who fled from police today located Jean Duclos, brother of Jacques Duclos, Communist Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, who fled with other outlawed party chiefs a few hours before an order for their arrest was issued.

Deat Is Accused

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP)—An investigating judge today charged former Air Minister Marcel Deat with being a signer of the "peace at any price" letter circulated recently in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Deat, now a Deputy, was not held, although 37 Communist Deputies already have been arrested for signing the letter. He was one of the founders of the Socialist Party.

M. Deat told the Court his "good faith" had been taken by surprise when he was led to sign the letter.

The former Air Minister split with old line Socialists in 1935 to form a separate "United Socialist" group.

He held the Air Ministry post in 1936 under the Sarraut Government.

Lloyd George Moves for Peace

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George yesterday called a private meeting of the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction for Thursday, Oct. 12, when the former Prime Minister is expected to outline his peace policy.

The Daily Mail commented that "the Council has been revived after languishing for many months for Mr. Lloyd George to test the support for a national peace campaign."

Mr. V. H. Finney, Secretary for the Council, said that Mr. Lloyd George had called the meeting "to consider the further development of the stand he has taken in recent speeches and articles on the war situation."

Mr. Lloyd George urged in Parliament Oct. 3 that the Government give serious consideration to any peace proposals which were "specific, detailed, and broad, which exclude nothing but which review all subjects which have been the cause of all the trouble in the past few years."

He warned against "a mere patched up peace," and said such problems as "the claims of Italy" would have to be considered. "We have nothing to lose and perhaps everything to gain by taking time," he said. He urged making Russia a "friendly neutral" and not a "hostile neutral."

The remarks of Mr. Lloyd George provoked a heated argument in which Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, said they would go out to the world as a "suggestion of surrender."

Previously Mr. Lloyd George had written a newspaper article attacking the Polish Government for its course before and during the German invasion and defending Russia's invasion of the Ukraine and White Russian parts of Poland.

Garden City Plan Chosen for Victoria Industrial Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The biggest housing and industrial project yet planned in Australia was announced recently by the Dunlop-Perdriau Rubber Company.

Costing £1,500,000, the scheme provides for the transfer of the present works in Port Melbourne to Black Rock and Beaumaris, an attractive seaside site facing Port Phillip Bay.

The latest ideas in town-planning will be incorporated in the new garden city, the object being to make the model town a completely self-contained unit, not only for work but for living and recreation.

Ecuadorian Plane Crash Fatal to Six

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—Gen. Enrique Ribadeneira, Inspector General of the Ecuadorian Army, and five other military men were killed in a plane crash near Machalilla.

The plane was reported to have fallen in the mountains 10 miles from the coastal town, 50 miles north of Guayaquil, while on a flight from the latter city to Puerta Manta.

Besides General Ribadeneira, the victims were identified as Maj. Jaime Chiriboga, Commander of Guayaquil airport, who was piloting the single-motored Junkers plane; Maj. Nicolas Lopez Valdivieso, Chief of the Department of Aviation; Lieut. Emilio Moscoso, Chief of Mechanics at Guayaquil airport; Maj. Enrique Salas, General Ribadeneira's aide, and Serg. Carlos Sanchez.

Uncut Matanuska Crops Covered by Early Snow

PALMER, Alaska (AP)—An early storm covered the Matanuska Valley with a foot of snow Oct. 9 and caught the Federal farm colony with 20 per cent of its crops still unharvested. No threshing had been done and 80 per cent of the grain crops were in shocks or uncut. Acres of market garden produce were unharvested.

G. O. P. Candidates In Delegate Pact

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft and Gov. John W. Bricker—the former an avowed candidate for the 1940 Republican Presidential nomination, and the latter a so-called "dark horse"—have agreed on a method for selection of Ohio convention delegates.

They reached the accord at a secret meeting, it was learned Oct. 10, and political observers said it gave Mr. Taft the go-ahead sign.

Each delegate named, however, will be approved by Mr. Taft since under Ohio law, a candidate must give delegates consent to use his name.

Mr. Taft announced his candidacy Aug. 3, soon after Mr. Bricker said he was not a candidate and intended only to be a "good Governor."

Australian Paper Pulp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE Victoria—Three paper pulp companies, each to spend more than £1,000,000 in the new industry, have been established, as the result of the Australian Council for Scientific Research, studying the possibility of manufacturing paper pulp from Australian lumber.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Strictly English type country residence, four bedrooms, maid's room, three baths, living room, dining room, breakfast room, patio and large living porch, laundry, three-car garage, and yard fully fenced, near San Jose, Calif.; population 85,000; close to golf course overlooking Santa Clara Valley five minutes from town and schools; one acre in lawn, shrubs and building site, one acre without buildings and family garden; will send photographs and price upon application. Box 507, Porter Lane.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next to First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms five minutes Fair; parking ZIMMER 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. A-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Famous "Blue Ribbon" 21-card assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes: Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-K, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS with "Santa Claus" Mailing Service. Unusual selling idea! Large selection. Personals with name, low as 50 for $1. Outstanding "21 in" Feature Assortment, 10 others. Up to 100% profit. Write James Art Studios, 330 Anson Place, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 50 for $1, with name. Costs 60c. FREE Album. 32 designs. One of America's finest 21 folder boxes. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good Profits. Request samples. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, N. Y. City.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY
SELL EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS
21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold, retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 515 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste, or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Massachusetts.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Large 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Packard car, 1937 black sedan (model 120), excellent condition, radio, heater, 28,000 mileage, $600 cash. 2802 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MAnsfield 6-6327.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize, or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience is at your service.
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

DRESSMAKING

ALTERATIONS, REMODELING, all kinds plain sewing; hour or day; work called for and delivered; reasonable. RIverside 9-5293, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING—Alterations, sewing of every description; work done home or out; reasonable rates. Phone Fordham 7-6294 (N. Y. C.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL, unique, full-sized petal design, crocheted bedspread. Waltham 4277-W between 4 and 9 p. m. G. VALENTE, 55 Nathan Road, Waltham, Mass.

WILL dispose of one-half Saturday evening Boston Symphony series, 2 tickets. Box J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

FUR COATS—We can actually SAVE you considerable money on most every type fur coat or scarf—also custom made coats to your measure; liberal trade-in allowance on your old fur coat. CHARLES E. MORRIS, cor. 29th Street, 330-328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C., 4th floor; Longacre 5-4047.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm home, delightful atmosphere for rest and study; excellent food; loving care if needed. 769 Washington Street. Asp. 8929.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
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MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
165 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY used, latest Baldwin Acrosonic Spinet; bargain for cash; terms to reliable buyer. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Ave. (55th). New York.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 335 East 17th Street—Large, attractive room, running water; private detached home; excellent neighborhood; near church, B. M. T. subway. BUckminster 2-6300.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 110-48 69th Rd. (31 Kelvin St.); double room; nice view; private home. BO. 8-8043. MRS. SHIPMAN.

N. Y. C., 740 West End Ave. (#32)—Beautiful double outside corner studio; semi-private bath; excellent accommodation; discriminating people; reasonable.

N. Y. C., West 96th St.—Charming sunny south room in elevator apartment, adjoining bath, $7.00 weekly. Phone RIverside 9-2161.

N. Y. C.—Attractive room $6.00, single $5.00; kitchen privileges; elevator; near Columbia. 502 West 113th St. (Apt. 2-A). CA. 8-3210.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Attractive single studio $6-$6.50, medium double $7.; quiet. Ac 2-7675. DAVIS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE manager, accountant-controller, 39, American, 20 years one wholesale company, thorough experience office management, accounting, all taxes, investment accounts, real estate, available short notice, presently employed New York; willing locate anywhere; excellent business and personal references. Write Box M-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate desires position as companion; amiable; references; interview on short notice. M. T., 139 Main St., South Paris, Me.

TEACHERS COLLEGE graduate would like work as governess or tutoring; has had experience with children. Phone New. No. 3578-R (Newtonville, Mass.).

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C.. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monoman address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST WANTED

WOMAN used to home nursing seeks post, domesticated. Box W-1425, BCM/CSM, London.

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CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

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European
Local Classified

(Continued)

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Clear View Hotel, Worthing
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London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H. and C. bathroom every floor; with breakfast 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress. PAD. 6885.

HARROGATE. The Claremont — First-class private hotel; 1 min. Christian Science church; garage A.A. and R.A.C. recomm. moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

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LONDON, W. 2. Ideal home, 111, Sussex Gardens. PAD.: 0544—Beautifully furnished, H. and C., electric fires all rooms; single from 30/-, double from 50/- inclusive breakfast, bath, light, service; dinner optional; central heating some rooms. Near Marble Arch.

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QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

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Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
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The peace of a beautiful environment
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John Read
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Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
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TELEPHONE 2162
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ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued)

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13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

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Telephone 8750-1
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THE SILVER GRILL
Bakers, Pastrycooks
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LUNCHEONS, TEAS AND DINNERS
Functions of Every Description
Estimates given. Write or phone the Manager, Edward S. Wilson
The Oldest and the Most Modern Restaurant in Carlisle.

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Telephone No. 3385

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For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
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LIMITED
FISHMONGERS and POULTERERS
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87 Sheepsear St. } Phone 42958
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ENGLAND

LEEDS
(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Rescuing Bolenius

A Story for Children

"Let's all go down to the edge of my brook and play games," suggested Bartholomew Frog one very warm fall afternoon.

"Yes, that won't be far to go," agreed Ferdinand, the white poodle, "since your brook is right at the end of our own yard."

"And it is always cooler near the water," Isabella, the rag doll, added.

Prince Otto, the marionette, looked thoughtfully at his purple velvet suit. "I must be careful not to get my clothes wet," he remarked.

Algernon, the black squirrel, looked at Prince Otto scornfully. "And I'll be careful not to get the end of my bushy tail into the water," he said. This remark sent Christopher Cricket into a titter of amusement. In a hurry to get away before Otto thought he was making fun of him, Christopher Cricket quickly planned an errand for himself.

"I'll hop over to Bolenius Bear's new little house and tell him to come with us," he said. And off he went to the next yard, where Bolenius Bear now lived in the tiny white house with green shutters that Benjamin, his master, had built for him.

Bolenius was not on his porch nor anywhere around his house, so Christopher Cricket hopped up onto the porch and looked in through a window.

"Bolenius," he called. But there was no answer.

After looking carefully for a few minutes, until his eyes became accustomed to the dim light inside, he saw Bolenius sitting on a chair looking quite forlorn.

"Come on, Bolenius," he called. "We are all going down to the brook."

"Thank you for coming for me, Christopher," said Bolenius sorrowfully, "but I can't go out. I stayed away for a day or so last week and now Benjamin thinks that someone must have taken me off and then brought me back. So now he has got a padlock and a key for my little house, and I am locked in whenever he leaves me."

Christopher Cricket was shocked to hear this news and hurried off to break it to the others. None of them had ever been locked in anywhere, and they thought it must be a dreadful experience.

"We must get him out," said Bartholomew Frog firmly. "If he is locked in there must be a key somewhere. We must find the key."

So they all separated to hunt for the key.

Bartholomew Frog scratched and searched among dried leaves and stones on the ground.

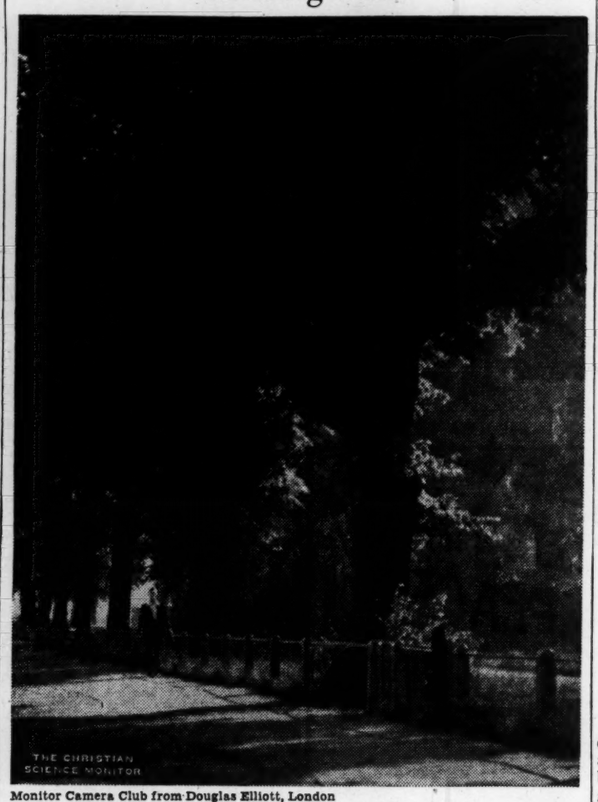
Ferdinand scampered about sniffing around all the tree trunks and bushes and even poked his head into the watering pot that Benjamin had left on the lawn after watering his plants.

Algernon scuttered up to the tops of trees, peering under leaves and twigs as though he thought Benjamin might have hung the key on them. Christopher took high leaps across the yard, looking about him sharply. Even Prince Otto, first sadly brushing a speck of dust from his velvet suit, trotted energetically about in search of the key.

Isabella, with her usual self-possession, simply sat on the steps of Bolenius' house and thought. All the others had been hunting the key for some time without any success and were beginning to look a trifle downcast, when Isabella, leaning forward, tipped up the edge of the front door mat and took something from under it.

"Here it is," she called to the others triumphantly. "Here is the key. It was under the door mat."

Morning Walk



Monitor Camera Club from Douglas Elliott, London

A brisk stroll with a breath of autumn in the air, near Kew Bridges, London.

Daily Anecdote

Agreed

Giotto, the Italian artist who humanized painting, is credited with laying the foundation upon which the progress of this feature of the Renaissance was later based. He became well known to the court of King Robert of Naples, and by royal decree, was considered a member of the household.

He was fond of a jest, and one summer day when the King said to him, "Now that it is so hot I would give up painting a little, if I were you." Giotto replied, "And so would I, if I were you!"

Daily Quotation

IF the power to do hard work is not talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.
—PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

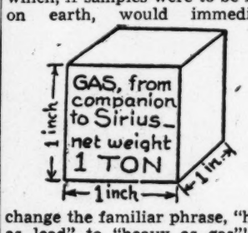
Did You Ever Wonder

If All Gases Are Lighter Than Air?

A dictionary defines a gas as an airlike fluid having neither independent shape nor volume, but tending to expand indefinitely. Balloons and dirigibles are able to ascend because they are filled with gases lighter than air. Helium, hydrogen, and coal gas are familiar gases which are lighter than air.

Gases, however, also may be heavier than air. "Dry ice," or carbon dioxide snow, instead of melting as ordinary ice does, changes directly to carbon dioxide gas, and this gas is heavier than air. It can be poured from one container to another, somewhat as water and other liquids can be poured.

Moreover, astronomers, by means of their telescopes and spectroscopes, have discovered a gas which, if samples were to be found on earth, would immediately



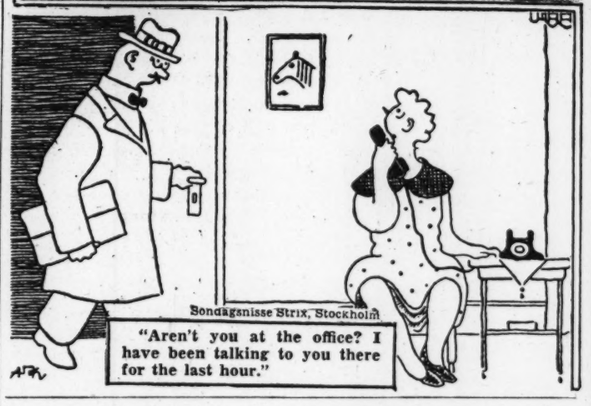
change the familiar phrase, "heavy as lead" to "heavy as gas"! The bright stars are thought to be globes of gas, and the gas is held together by its own gravitational attraction.

Sirius, the "dog star," is the brightest in the celestial vault. Sirius has a companion star, much smaller than itself, which travels about it, making a circuit in about 49 years. This companion star is known as a "white dwarf" and is extremely dense; that is, its particles are squeezed very tightly together. This denseness is thought to be the result of the terrific heat of this little white star. The interior of the star has a temperature believed to be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 degrees. This almost inconceivably fierce heat is thought to strip the atoms of the gas of which the star is made of their outer electrons, reducing the atoms to ions of infinitesimal dimensions. The fact that the atoms have lost their balloonlike outer covering, makes possible the close-packing of the atoms, which accounts for the great density of the star.

Some idea of how heavy the star gas in the companion to Sirius is may be gained from the fact that one cubic inch of the gas (about as much as could be put in a penny safety-match box) would weigh as much as ten six-foot men! Scientists have computed it to weigh 61,000 times as much as water, and since a pint of water weighs about a pound, a pint of this stellar gas would weigh more than 30 tons!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

The World of Humor

"And that is our latest camouflaged fighter, sir!"



"Aren't you at the office? I have been talking to you there for the last hour."

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: We learn from the advertisements that the 1940 cars are to be presented in bright new colors. Also in bright new phrases.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Our harbors must be protected so that no force can get in," says an official. Have you thought of cellophane?

Philadelphia Bulletin: If we were the Swiss we'd open the border occasionally and take a peep.

Columbus Dispatch: Evidently the three little fishes have swum entirely out of the picture, we hope.

A Verse for Today . . .

Let love be without dissimulation. Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good.—ROM. 12:9.

Controlled Crossings

Gates regulating the flow of pedestrian traffic at four crossings spanning main roads are being tried out in London in an endeavor to provide greater safety in areas of highly congested traffic.

In Lighter Vein

No Bankrupts

Once when Rowland Hill was making an appeal for charity a note was handed to him asking if it would be right for a bankrupt to subscribe.

During his sermon Rowland Hill mentioned the fact and said that no person could in Christian honesty subscribe if he were a bankrupt. "But," he added, "I should advise you who are not insolvent not to pass the plate without giving, lest your neighbor should say: 'There goes the bankrupt!'"

P. S.—The plate was full.—Advance.

Camouflage

"Why do you always put a dictation sign on your letters, as if you had a secretary? You do not keep a typist."

"Well, the fact is, my spelling's a bit shaky."—Detroit News.

Evolution

Judge: "Your profession?"
Witness: "Agricultural expert."
"What was your father?"
"A farmer."
"And your grandfather?"
"A peasant."—Lustige Kölner Zeitung.

The Wrong Person

"Did you cancel all my engagements, as I told you, Smithers?"

"Yes, sir, but Lady Millicent didn't take it very well. She said you were to marry her next Monday!"—Advance.

Vocations

Driveway Indicators

Seen in a neighbor's driveway was an idea which brought supply to a young man. By the side of the drive was a sturdy post, about two feet high, studded with glass reflectors—one side green, the other red. At night, the lights from an automobile would flash on the post and indicate where to turn in.

The young man was quick to see his supply met by making similar posts of wood, painting them a rustic brown, and studding them with reflectors. He called at houses where there were driveways and offered to place these posts. His offer met with a hearty response. —Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

For Use on Mondays

A Berlin laundry van measuring 70 feet 6 inches in length, 7 feet in width, and 11 feet in height, is believed to be the world's largest motor vehicle.

De-Barbing the Wires

Danish cattle and horse breeders are experimenting with electric fences to enclose stock, since as high as 90 per cent of domestic hides have shown cuts and scratches from barbed wire.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Picnic Lunch

Richmond, Ind.

Mr. H— lived in an exclusive section of the county where large estates were maintained. One day he read an article about the absence of good places to enjoy a picnic lunch. The article mentioned that about the only signs to be seen were "No Trespassing," "Personal Property," "Keep Off the Grass," or "Keep Out, This Means You."

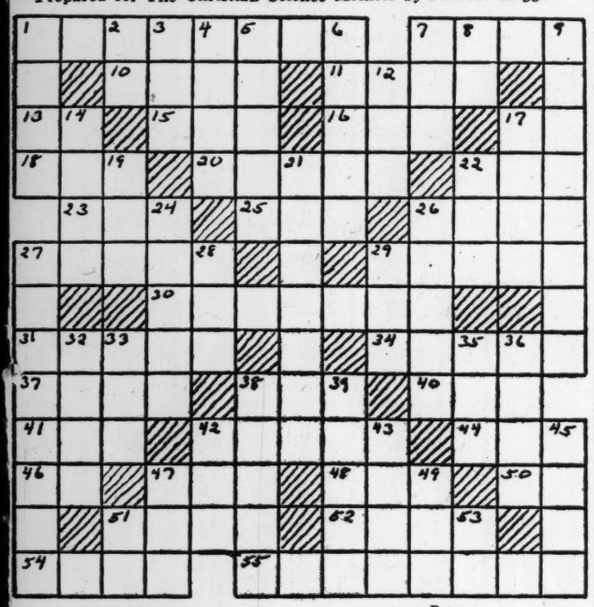
Mr. H— had not thought of this in just this light before, as even on his own estate he had some such notices posted. However, in his drives he had many times seen parties eating their lunch spread on the grass along the roadside. Accordingly, he sent for his estate manager, and told him he intended to have the fence at a prominent corner of his land moved back far enough to make a place suitable for a picnic spot.

When this was done, a few tables and benches were set up, and an invitation was posted to those passing by that it was for their enjoyment.

Manly Manners

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where do Flemings dwell?
7—What island in Baltic Sea is northeast of Gotland?
0—The shearwater is a bird, fish, or suit—which?
1—Who is a little girl in Dicken's "Old Curiosity Shop"?
3—Where is Bennettsville (abbr.)?
5—Who was Celtic god of light?
6—What was first name of Miss Lowell, American poetess?
7—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
8—What is a block for scotching a wheel?
0—In Arthurian legend, whose wife was Isolde?
2—What is a silver coin of Peru?
3—What tree is also called Bengal quince?
5—What is a perennial woody herb of Europe?
6—What island is east of Java?
7—Who is the lawyer mentioned in Titus 3:13?
9—Who was 19th President of U. S.?
0—What city of Connecticut manufactures silverware?
1—What is a soft fleshy fruit enclosing a hard shelled stone?
4—Where is Carmarthen?
7—The lyre bat has enormous what?
8—Male swan is what?
0—What river of China is 350 miles long?
1—What ancient Chinese instrument had silken strings?
2—Who was an ancient Roman deity?
3—What was relationship of Zepho to Eliphaz (Gen. 36:11)?
6—Within.
7—What is male ferret?
8—What is color of the carnelian?
0—What is another river of China?
1—What town of Reuben is mentioned in Num. 32.3?
2—What is used in glow lamps and tubes for display purposes?
4—What is 60 minutes of mean time?
5—What town of Alabama is 38 miles east of Montgomery?

Down

1—The cobia is a boat, hawk, or fish—which?
2—In Jewish calendar, what is 11th month of civil year?
3—Male nilgai is what?
4—What is cylindrical part of an urn?
5—What is a county of eastern Illinois?
6—A krait is a snake, lasso, or plant—which?
7—What is outer, or loose, end of a flag?
8—Symbol for aluminum is what?
9—What is Cleopatra's Needle (pl.)?
12—What is a river of Germany?
14—What is a solid of six equal square sides?
17—If you visited Radom, whom would you see (sing.)?
19—Who was one of porters appointed by David for the ark?
21—What river was crossed by Caesar to cause a civil war?
22—Speak.
24—What were carried by Gideon's soldiers (Judges 7:16)?
26—What timber tree is extensively shipped from British Honduras?
27—Who was last king of Judah and Jerusalem (II Kings 24:17)?
28—Jurisdiction of a bishop is what?
29—What do you call a swinging stroke?
32—Oilskins protect one from what?
33—What receptacle is shaped like a vase?
35——— Cruces is a town of New Mexico.
36—What Bible character was said to have lived 905 years?
38—Who was a Venetian navigator in service of England?
39—Who wrote "The Cotter's Saturday Night"?
42—What is one of Old Testament books?
43—One must do what to find?
45—What is a famous French health resort?
47—Speaking of Biblical Tahpenes, what pronoun would you use?
49—Color biscuit is what?
51—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
53—National Guard (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Sample*

By LE PELLEY

THERE'S NOTHING WE CAN DO — TUBBY WANTS TO SING !!
LET HIM SING !
OBVIOUSLY, YOU'VE NEVER HEARD HIM
OH- DON'T BE SILLY — WE CAN DROWN HIM OUT WITH OUR MUSIC, CAN'T WE ?
LISTEN !
TUM TE TUM TA TA
ON THE OTHER HAND — MAYBE WE CAN'T !
MEECHUM !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Suggestions*

The Gloom Chasers approved the old garage, so we had our first meeting there today —
"I think we should picket all places that have 'No Dogs Allowed' signs," somebody suggested. Another thought we should work to have all dog leashes done away with—
And T.W., of all dogs, wanted to start a "Less dog biscuit and more fresh meat" movement!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Piston-Rings Frappé*

By THE HAGERS

JACK SPOONBILL HAILED ME. "WADDLES, STOP! SEE WHAT I BOUGHT FOR MY WORKSHOP."
"YOU HAVE A BRAND-NEW ICEBOX, JACK! I WOULDN'T MIND A TASTY SNACK."
"I'LL OPEN UP, SIR, RIGHT AWAY." HE DID. THEN LAUGHED AT MY DISMAY.
"IT'S USED TO TEST METALLIC PARTS. IT HOLDS NO CHEESE OR CELERY HEARTS!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace vs. Appeasement

The persistence with which the world clings to hopes of peace is cause for deep gratitude. So long as clear distinctions are made between genuine peace and a mere absence of war which leaves the evils that cause war more rampant than ever this demand will work for good. The plea for a clearer definition of war aims may be difficult for Britain and France to answer in detail at this time, but in the end the democratic effort to understand what the war is about will clarify the situation. And the clearer it becomes the stronger will be the position of every right purpose.

Individuals and nations have nothing to fear from letting the truth come out. Suggestions of a false peace fill the air. And some earnest people who think anything called peace is better than anything called war are accepting them at face value. Some unconsciously are permitting fear of physical destruction or a false humanitarianism to loom larger than moral values. Others for better reasons may echo the Moscow paper Izvestia, which a few weeks ago was glossing over the start of war now emphasizes "senseless slaughter" and declares: "Continuation of the war cannot be justified by anything."

Others, conscious that the right is not all on one side, are seeking more assurance that every possibility of making a stable and just peace is being explored. In England there are voices urging a clarification of national purposes. Reconstituting Poland without defeating Russia looks difficult. And some say that winning a long war against Hitlerism might bring a peace dominated by Communism, or result in a general deterioration of European civilization worse than an undefined expansion of Germany.

In neutral countries there is a great body of thought which believes that war would be worth while only for the establishment of a new world order. This opinion will be won only by something more than a negative statement of war aims. It would respond to the idealism of peace aims which looked beyond any national or racial advantage to a more just and peaceful world. British-French liberalism can make this appeal to most neutral opinion far better than can Russian Communism or German nationalism.

On the whole, thought which clings to peace expresses the best and largest hopes of mankind. And clarification of the issues involved in the present struggle, particularly if France and Britain enunciate peace aims with real hope in them, will strengthen not only their peoples, but win a hearing among many Germans, and appeal to the aspirations of neutrals and those in every country who seek peace with sure foundations. In the main the difference between appeasement and peace is understood. And there is every reason to expect that the fullest discussion of peace aims will make it clearer.

When a Board Needs a Friend

An intimation by John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, that the C. I. O. may turn against the National Labor Relations Board would appear to leave that tribunal almost without a friend. For months the C. I. O. has defended the board, and the Wagner Act under which it operates, against the onslaughts both of employers' associations and of craft unionism as represented in the American Federation of Labor.

At first thought, this might seem to portend a sad fate for the NLRB when Congress takes up, as it is scheduled to do, the proposed amendment of the act in the regular session in January. But these skies may not be altogether dark after all. An examination of the issues on which the board seems to have alienated first one branch and then the other of its labor support shows that these have had to do almost entirely with its decisions as to whether the bargaining unit should be a single craft or a whole industry, and this is the great point of policy difference between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

In other words, circumstances have made the Labor Board the arbiter of the most serious controversy that has arisen in the ranks of American labor for a generation. And the C. I. O. is beginning to realize what the A. F. of L. ignored—namely, that a majority of the decisions thus far have been in favor of A. F. of L. unions. But the Board in general has tried hard to be fair in a most difficult question. The three cases which the United States Supreme Court has consented to review in this field may help to establish useful criteria.

When one stops to consider what would be the alternative to decision of this controversy case by case before the Labor Board, there is occasion for a long, thoughtful pause. If desertion by organized labor should mean repeal of the National Labor Relations Act or substantial destruction of the Board and its powers, the contest between industrial and craft unionism would be thrown back into the arena of labor warfare, to be settled, if at all, through the disruptive and destructive practice of strikes, haggling maneuvers, and threats of strikes.

It might be that if employers and consumers saw the danger of being caught even more often between the millstones of jurisdictional strikes—industrial strife in which the public is an innocent but injured bystander—they would change considerably their estimate of the Wagner Act and come to appreciate its fundamentals as a factor in labor peace.

Cabbages and Kinks

Governor Saltonstall's disclosures of a nine-year supply of dried peas at Mattapan, two years' stock of cabbage at Northampton State Hospital, and like surpluses at other State institutions, ranging from 15,000 packages of hairpins in one to 3,500 knitting needles in another, will not appear humorous to taxpayers.

There is cause for gratification, however, in Governor Saltonstall's assurance that such things will not be repeated in Massachusetts. The very latest system of day-to-day control over spending and accounting is being installed at the State House by the Public Administration Service, the Rockefeller-endowed governmental research agency, to straighten out the kinks in the buying organization. A similar system was recently set up for Governor Vanderbilt in Rhode Island and it attracted the notice of Bay State officials.

Preliminary examinations uncovered the dried peas, cabbage, hairpins, and what not. What remains to be found is purely a matter of speculation; but such disclosures as these should surely stimulate a complete clean-up of past wastefulness.

Who Said "Irrational"?

Francis A. Pallotti, Attorney General of Connecticut, has come to the aid of beavers with a legal ruling that the industrious little animals have a right to build dams where they choose. If it becomes necessary, he adds, for the State to destroy one of these dams in order to protect a highway from flooding—and that was the question put to him—the law officer recommends that the beavers be removed without injury to another home favorable to their native activities.

All this is very fine. But unfortunately the good Mr. Pallotti, in a sort of obiter dicta, must have deeply offended the very animals he was befriending. "In the case of rational animals," he reasoned, "we know that individuals' rights are inferior to those of the State. Following this rule, we must conclude that these animals being irrational, must also give way to the rights of the State," assuming fair compensation is given.

It is all in that word "irrational." A beaver "irrational!" You can imagine even so mild an animal as the beaver striking the mud with an indignant "splat" of his useful flat tail. Just let one of these human beings who think they are so important try cutting down a tree with his teeth and making it fall where he wants it. Or let him design his home with a submarine entrance to keep out marauders and yet have it dry and comfortable inside throughout the long winter.

No one ever saw a tribe of beavers taking retaliatory measures against mankind because his motor roads brought noise and intrusion to one of their quiet pools. Moreover, no one ever saw a tribe of beavers descend upon the carefully and cunningly wrought habitat of another beaver tribe to pelt it with death-dealing missiles and engines of destruction. "Irrational?" If this be irrationality it is more rational than a lot of the rationalization that goes on under the guise of human thinking.

Mussolini optimistically breaks ground for the International Exposition of 1942. It is to be hoped that the Republic of Germany will be among the exhibitors.

At least one amateur painter has discovered that the fastest way to cover a floor is to aim at the wall.

The last refuge of the manual worker is gone! A machine has been perfected that ties knots in pretzels.

Czar Stalin, Imperialist

Russian imperialism is fast erasing the hope of small neighboring states that they may maintain their independence through maintaining neutrality in the conflict in Europe. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and even Finland are apparently in greater danger than they might have been had they shown signs of willingness to join the anti-aggression front which Britain was trying to mobilize to include Russia before the surprise pact between the Soviets and the Third Reich was announced.

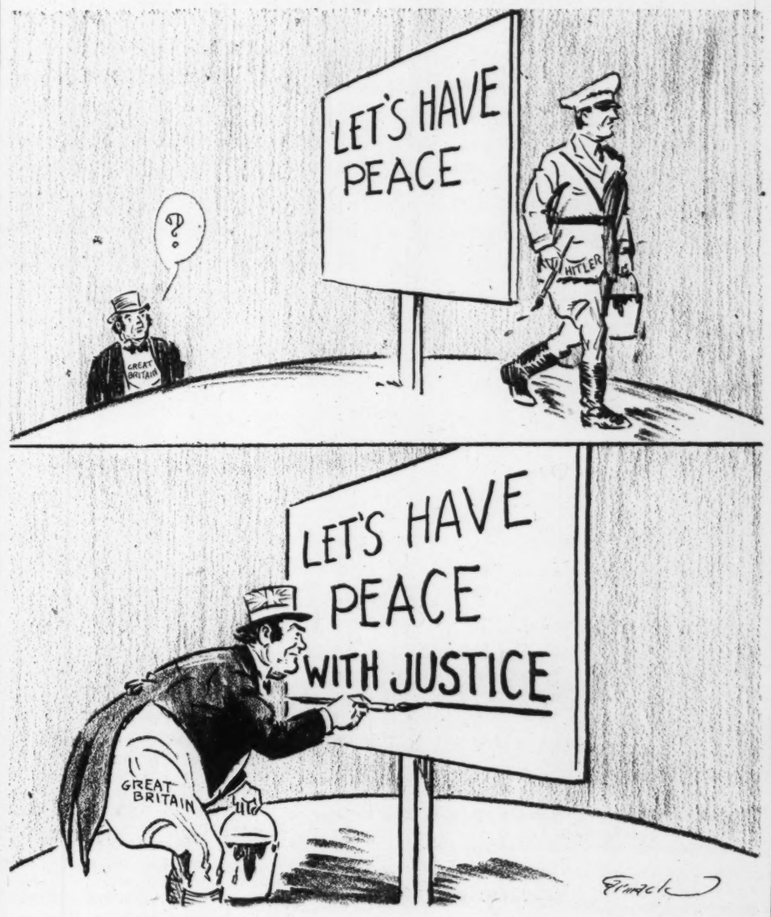
These Baltic States have ports for winter shipping. Russia is short of such outlets. They have until recently been regarded as potential spheres of German influence, and the German interest in them was underscored when Reichsführer Hitler occupied Memel, thereby obtaining a foothold for economic and political penetration in Lithuania. Herr Hitler's desperate gamble to secure a free hand for Germany eastward has resulted in giving Russia a free hand westward.

It is now becoming a question whether the Baltic States can afford to remain neutral in a war in which Hitlerism is providing an opportunity for Bolshevist imperialism to expand at their expense. Finland has shown signs of determination to resist Russian aggression. But the massing of troops by the smaller State is now obviously intended merely to offset the diplomatic weight which massing of troops by the larger would otherwise throw into the balance against Finnish independence.

Should Finland refuse to meet Russian demands, and meet Russian troops instead, the area of war in Europe might be greatly enlarged, for even from that classic example of neutrality, Sweden, come reports of preparation for immediate defense. If he is cleverer than Herr Hitler, Comrade Stalin will not press his imitation of Peter the Great to the point of arousing armed resistance, even of small nations, against him. For in keeping Germany at war with the Allies—without getting in himself—Stalin can increase his opportunities for profit.

The speeding up of trade relations between Germany and Russia coupled with reports of Russian demands for the ships of northern countries in which to trade with Britain indicates that war for others is Stalin's plan for victory for Russia. Will he read aright the signs coming from two sides of the Baltic? These say that States which once depended on neutrality are being forced to consider measures for defending that neutrality with arms. Such defense would almost automatically put northern neutrals on the Allies' side and Russia in the war.

An Important Amendment



What I Would Like to Say

If I Were a Senator

By Tully Nettleton

It seems to me that a great deal of the argument in the United States Senate for as well as against the proposed Neutrality Act revision, with its repeal of the arms embargo and substitution of cash-and-carry, has taken place on unreal bases and with a distaste for saying what was meant. There may be diplomatic reasons for this. But I should like to hear one Senator put the case for revision simply and frankly thus:

"I am in favor of repeal of the arms embargo.

"I am for it because it would help Great Britain and France.

"I take this position not because I consider the actions of France and England perfect (they have been far from it), but because I believe that in the present conflict their cause in support of international law and order is nearer right than the exaltation of force and the use of aggression by the present German Government.

"I do not propose that the United States shall go farther than this or that it shall allow itself to be drawn into the war if, as should be the case, that is humanly possible to avoid. My chief concern is for the United States so to conduct itself as a citizen in the neighborhood of nations that a situation will not arise in which the United States might feel obliged to go to war in defense.

"If it seemed genuinely likely that the American people would stand by and see a crushing defeat of the British and French democracies—in case the war took that turn—without intervening to help prevent it, then I might be persuaded that the surest way for the United States to keep out of war would be by maintenance of the arms embargo. But whether one likes it or not, American sympathies and interests are such that we sooner or later would consider ourselves affected at least in some part of the western hemisphere. Consequently I believe the most likely way to avoid war is to shape our economic influence so as to help prevent war from lasting long enough or going far enough to involve us.

"I would not be governed wholly by this consideration if I did not believe also that in this instance the purposes of international morality and justice would be served. As tremendously important as is the objective of keeping America at peace, I would remember that war is not the only evil in the world but that some kinds of enslavement are worse than war. No doubt the German people believe this in fighting against 'encirclement.'

"But I do not advocate that the United States shall become a kind of world crusader, attempting to set right the wrongs of humanity and perhaps imposing other wrongs in the process. I urge rather that the United States shall so conduct its own business that it shall not contribute encouragement or condonance to international brigandage nor withhold ordinary succor from victims of aggression.

"'What,' it will be asked, 'if this attitude offends one of the warring parties and if, in particular, a change of the law during the progress of the conflict exposes the United States to the charge of being unneutral?'

"The definition of neutrality is sufficiently broad to include any of several courses of action. For a layman's purposes it consists of any policy that refrains from participation in the hostilities and that, on some rational basis, treats all comers alike. The cash-and-carry policy is such a basis.

"Let us claim and exercise the right rather than surrender it. It does not seem likely that Germany, on this ground, would declare war on the United States or take reprisals on American ships, particularly if these are to be kept out of the North Atlantic sea lanes.

"Furthermore, while harboring every good wish toward the German people and a great deal of sympathy with some grievances urged by their leaders, I, for one, do not mind if those leaders know that I disagree with their methods."

That is what I would like to say if I were a Senator. And I believe it would fairly represent the sentiments of a majority of the American people.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Gentleman From Kentucky

By Frank L. Perrin

The expected announcement has come that the Governor of Kentucky has been appointed junior Senator from that State. It is directly in the order of things, both political and logical, that Gov. Albert B. Chandler ("Happy" Chandler to his friends and intimates) should succeed to the Senate seat recently vacated. He was, according to those who knew something of what took place in the primary campaign of 1938, the choice of the uncolonized Democratic voters in Kentucky to succeed Senator Alben W. Barkley, whose term was about to expire.

But the ballots, when they were counted, gave a majority against Governor Chandler and in favor of Senator Barkley. There was much talk of fraud in the election. It was said that public funds were spent liberally in colonizing voters, and that Federal employees, WPA workers, and recipients of relief were intimidated if they indicated that they desired to vote the Chandler ticket. On the face of the returns, "Happy" Chandler was beaten. He apparently lost nothing in popularity or in the esteem of the people whom he has served efficiently and honestly as Governor.

It is interesting to observe the varying dimensions in which newspaper writers portray Governor Chandler. Some of the pen-pictures indicate a deplorable lack of knowledge of the subject. The writers seem to accept as an index the appellation which suggests carefreeness and a disregard for the serious. It is not understandable to everyone, apparently, that it is possible to be happy in the midst of tasks which tax one severely, or cheerful even when compelled to accept apparent defeat. One may wonder just when and by whom Albert Chandler was dubbed "Happy." A fair guess would be that this quality in him was discovered by those with whom, as boy or young man, he both worked and played. I believe he was happiest when he was able, by applying those processes of which he has proved himself master, to accomplish some difficult task or solve some perplexing problem which had at first baffled him.

* * *

In Kentucky, during the four years of his administration as Governor, "Happy" Chandler has not posed as a jester or playboy. Those who follow his career in Washington as a United States Senator will be disappointed if they expect to be merely entertained. He will go to represent his State as a Democrat. Of what school do you ask? As I estimate his equipment of courage and his breadth of vision, expanded somewhat by his experience both before and since the year 1938, it is reasonable to expect that he will supply convincing proof that while he is, by his own acts, forever excluded from the councils of the New Deal school of politics, he is not to be classified with the Democrats who see no hope or promise outside the South and a party controlled by the Southern Democracy.

But Governor Chandler has not even approached the point, it may safely be asserted, when he would accord the wisdom or power of infallibility to any other political party. He represents, unless a kindly estimate of him misses the mark, that increasing number of young men and women in all sections of the United States who realize the necessity of co-operative action, uninfluenced by narrow partisanship, which will elevate politics above the present level. He cares nothing for the spoils of office, and little if anything for the power which attaches to a high political office. He has consecrated himself to the task of a public servant.

* * *

There is need in Washington, in these strenuous days of policy making, readjustment and stabilization, for men of high ideals and serious commitments. Those who assume that Governor Chandler may lack these qualifications, or these qualities, will revise their judgment when they see him in a broader arena, revealed in the searching white light thrown upon him.

More and more clearly there come indication that the forthcoming national campaign will be waged without a resort to undue or disturbing emotionalism. The unfinished business which now demands the serious attention of all the people will be attended to promptly and in order. This is clearly indicated everywhere. Party standards will be merely the rallying posts. Party platforms will supply the background. Party loyalties, generally speaking, will be forgotten.

This forecast is not fantastic. It would have seemed so a dozen years ago. It would have been ridiculous a quarter of a century before that. But the people have become convinced that there can no longer be complete partisan domination. They have proved this to themselves.

The Wide Horizon

Panama Gives Proof

By Roland Hall Sharp

PANAMA CITY

Come to Panama and be refreshed. It is hot by day, but never mind that. It is cool enough at night even during the current rainy season. The refreshment has nothing to do with weather. A new New World is being born, not to redress the balance of the Old World, but to assure at least one hemisphere as a citadel of peace.

In Panama the Americas have taken the all-important and long-awaited step of turning from worthy phrases to their vigorous application. Foreign Ministers or their representatives from each of the twenty-one American Nations have met, acted with unprecedented dispatch, and gone home. It is not beyond the facts to say that they consummated a century of Inter-American development.

In a world too largely given over to war forced on unwilling humanity, Panama dedicated itself to peace based on respect of the strong for the less powerful. A common impulse united the Americas in allegiance to their highest ideal, that of individual and national freedom deriving ultimately from the truths of Christianity.

Small issues fell into the background for the most part. There was less bickering than at Lima last December, and vastly more unity of thought and action than at the Buenos Aires Peace Conference of 1936.

Under supreme pressure, when the American Nations would almost certainly have been sheared apart along the lines of any cracks in their solidarity, they welded with monolithic strength.

* * *

What is the explanation? Differences exist and will continue to exist within the Americas, in cultural outlook and social structure at the very least. Much of Latin America is closer to Europe in thought than to the United States. In normal times, trade currents of Argentina and some other countries run powerfully toward Europe, although Inter-American trade is the main stream.

On its short-range side, Panama is understandable as a spontaneous desire of neutrals in a geographically isolated part of the world to join for mutually advantageous arrangements in trade and defense of their neutrality.

On its long-range side, Panama probably runs much deeper. There is genuine alarm in Latin America, as in the United States, over the future of free governments. The current retrogression in Europe and Asia to political systems thinly veiling the worst features of ancient despotism, strikes close to the heart of all that the term "America" has come to mean, south as well as north of the Rio Grande.

Latin America has had and still has its dictatorships. But they never permeate the body politic and corrosive acids comparable to those of today's totalitarian systems abroad. Venezuela is the classic example. Under Juan Vicente Gómez, styled the Tyrant of the Andes, Venezuela for thirty years tasted the torture chamber as well as a remarkable economic advance. When Gómez passed from the scene four years ago, his people retained sufficient basic democracy to demand and receive a more liberal treatment at the hands of the new Government.

* * *

President Arosemena of Panama tried in his opening speech to explain the seeming paradox of Latin-American dictatorships. With rare exceptions, these strong-man governments have been "neither imperialistic nor totalitarian." None has ever been totalitarian in the modern meaning of that word. Dr. Arosemena sees them as "a logical product of the ruling classes to manage with dexterity the delicate instrument of democratic procedures," or else, "the expression of an incipient patriarchal state," due to the existing chasms between social levels.

Over a period of years an outsider comes to understand how Latin Americans can consider themselves essentially democratic, although they fall far short of democracy in practice. It is somewhat like the Ten Commandments and Sermon on the Mount—accepted as a whole and practiced as far as they are understood.

The substance of democratic sentiment in Latin America is difficult to assess, but the devotion to political independence is plain for all to see. The United States and the Inter-American system represent the maximum assurance of political freedom in a troubled world, a world where small nations with rich resources have been losing the fight for existence.

The writer believes these deeper factors explain Panama. Measures to protect shipping and rearrange trade would have little meaning if the American nations should ever fall prey, singly or in groups, to this period's streamlined imperialisms.

Panama gave convincing proof that the democratic way retains vitality for international affairs in an hour of crisis, when this proof was most needed.

Two Scenes

Scene I.

Hotel Kaiserhof, Berlin, 2:30 p. m.

It is the late lunch hour. Many of the guests are already seated at table, but the whole staff is on tip-toe. Whisperings here and there, a party at one table is asked whether it would mind hurrying with its meal as that particular table is required for a very special person. . . .

Outside the hotel, a few minutes later, a big Mercedes Benz auto draws up. An adjutant in uniform jumps out from the seat beside the chauffeur, gives the Hitler Salute, opens the second door and stands to attention while a man in black uniform steps out. It is the National Socialist Foreign Secretary. He looks round, left and right, up and down, gives his own peculiar form of the Hitler Salute, and walks into the hotel followed by three of his suite also in uniform. All along the route, the same salutes and heel-clicking, which reach their final crescendo as the National Socialist dignitary takes his place at the table specially reserved for him. Three or four waiters, all of whom have duly fluttered their "Heil Hitlers" in the breeze, await orders. The meal continues and so does this, with a heel-click every time the Minister so much as moves an eyelid. The only break is for more and more resounding heel-clicks as a messenger, also in uniform, brings a special letter. Orders are given to an adjutant across the table, he rises, clicks his heels, gives the Hitler Salute and marches off.

The meal is over. The great personage moves. The whole restaurant is agog. Half of them rise and salute him. The Minister disappears in a halo of heel-clicks.

Scene II.

A restaurant near Buckingham Palace. The hour is 1:30 p. m. Everybody is busy eating and conversing. In walks a lady and gentleman. Where will they sit? No table is specially reserved for them, but the Head Waiter sees one free in a corner and suggests that perhaps it would be suitable. Yes, they agree. The guests settle down and eat their lunch like any other normal human beings. Only a few whispers and furtive glances from the rest of the company suggest they are recognized. It is the British Forcign Secretary and before one can say anything he has taken his bowler hat and umbrella and has left. The ties of blood link Germans and English, said the National Socialists not long ago. But what separates them!

J. EMLYN WILLIAMS